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FOREIGN CROPS

and MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

In an economic agreement recently concluded with French Equatorial Africa, the British Government undertakes to insure the sale of all of the commercially salable cotton crop in that area up to 92,250 bales (1940-41 crop estimated at 83,000 bales). Agreement is retroactive and covers year ending September 30, 1941.

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German hog numbers have been reduced by from 15 to 20 percent since the beginning of the war, when they were officially estimated at 24,830,000 (December 1939) for Germany including the Saar. Normal consumer meat rations have recently been cut 20 percent.

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Declared exports of Spanish pickled olives to the United States from the Seville consular district for the month of April 1941 were as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses: in brine, 336,268 gallons (301,800); pitted and stuffed, 521,144 gallons (450,219). These were composed of 523,412 gallons (447,712) of Queens and 334,000 gallons (304,307) of Manzanillas.

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The May declared exports of Brazil nuts to the United States from Belem and Manaos, Brazil, were as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses: 744 short tons shelled (512) and 322 tons unshelled (620). Demand from the United States considered active, other countries inactive. Spot prices of medium-sized nuts in Belem, 110 milreis per hectoliter (about 4.81 cents per pound).

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The declared exports of cashew nuts from the Madras consular district of India to the United States, according to figures obtained from consular invoices during the month ended April 30, were 1,449 short tons. The average declared value per pound was 17.09 United States cents. The declared exports from the Bombay consular district amounted to 187 short tons and the average declared value was 16.02 United States cents.

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G R A I N SUNITED STATES WHEAT-IMPORT
QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

As a precautionary measure deemed necessary because of the widening spread between United States wheat prices and those in other countries, the President on May 28 proclaimed the establishment of import quotas on wheat and flour. The United States Tariff Commission was authorized by the President on December 14, 1939, to institute an investigation to determine whether imports of wheat and wheat products were being made, or practically certain to be made, under conditions and in sufficient volume to have an adverse effect upon the wheat program set up under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. During most of the period under investigation the spread between wheat prices in the United States and those in other countries was less than the customs duty of 42 cents per bushel on imports of wheat for consumption. Recent advances made it appear likely that prices would reach the point at which wheat could be profitably imported, and the Commission recommended that such imports be restricted by quotas.

UNITED STATES: Quotas established on imports of wheat
and wheat flour, May 28, 1941

Country	Wheat	Wheat flour a/	Country	Wheat	Wheat flour a/
	Bushels	1,000 pounds		Bushels	1,000 pounds
Canada.....	795,000	3,815	Greece.....	-	1
China.....	-	24	Mexico.....	100	1
Hungary.....	-	13	Panama.....	-	1
Hong Kong.....	-	13	Uruguay.....	-	1
Japan.....	-	8	Poland and Danzig.	-	1
United Kingdom....	100	75	Sweden.....	-	1
Australia.....	-	1	Yugoslavia.....	-	1
Germany.....	100	5	Norway.....	-	1
Syria.....	100	5	Canary Islands....	-	1
New Zealand.....	-	1	Rumania.....	1,000	-
Chile.....	-	1	Guatemala.....	100	-
Netherlands.....	100	1	Brazil.....	100	-
Argentina.....	2,000	14	Soviet Union.....	100	-
Italy.....	100	2	Belgium.....	100	-
Cuba.....	-	12			
France.....	1,000	1	Total.....	800,000	4,000

United States Tariff Commission. a/ Includes semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products.

Annual quotas were therefore established (effective May 29 of each year) which will permit the importation of certain amounts of wheat for consumption and of such wheat products as flour, seminola, crushed or cracked wheat, and the like. From Canada 795,000 bushels of wheat and 3,815,000 pounds of wheat products may be imported during the year. The totals for all countries during the current year ending May 28, 1942, were set at 800,000 bushels of wheat and 4 million pounds of wheat products.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA MOVES TO CONSERVE WHEAT . . .

The Government of the Union of South Africa established on May 1, 1941, a standard whole-wheat loaf of bread in order to conserve wheat supplies and give the people a more nutritive form of bread, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The price of the standard loaf is 6 pence (about 10 cents) for a maximum of 2 pounds as compared with the former price for a 2-pound loaf made of refined flour of 7 pence (about 12 cents). It was also provided that a loaf should be made from whole-wheat flour mixed with corn, rye, or soybean meal. Limited quantities only of refined wheat flour will be produced and sold to meet the requirements of housewives and bakeries, presumably for pastries and cakes.

The necessity for the above measures is said to have resulted from the shortage of wheat that followed disappointing crop outturns. To cover normal domestic requirements this season, about 3 million bushels of wheat would have to be imported, and shipping difficulties make this impractical if not impossible under present emergency conditions.

ARGENTINE 1940-41 CORN CROP REVISED DOWNWARD

The second official estimate of the 1940-41 Argentine corn crop, issued on May 28 by the Ministry of Agriculture, was placed at 411,394,000 bushels, or 1.5 percent below the first estimate of early April. The crop is still considered larger than that of 1939-40 by about 3 million bushels and the third largest outturn on record, but it is possible that final returns will not bear out the present estimate, since considerable harvesting losses appear likely in view of the heavy rains received in parts of the Provinces of Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and Entre Pios before the corn was gathered. Such losses probably will not, however, cause so much concern as in normal years.

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The heavy carry-over of old-crop corn, combined with the balance above domestic requirements from the new crop, and the almost complete cessation of exports have created a surplus problem such as has never been experienced before in Argentina. The official estimate of the total corn available for export on May 24 was reported at 475 million bushels, or practically the same as on April 1, when it was the largest on record.

As a complement to the decree of April 3, whereby the Grain Board was authorized to pay farmers for new-crop ear corn stored on farms the equivalent of 4.75 pesos for 100 kilograms (about 36 cents per bushel), shelled basis, for export quality delivered at Buenos Aires, the Ministry of Agriculture recently issued instructions for building cribs to house the new corn, together with certain recommendations for taking care of the grain.

An essential condition of the corn cribs was that they should be erected in such a way as to be well ventilated and to permit disinfection. It was further stipulated that they should be covered with waterproof roofing and located at least 50 meters (about 55 yards) from any dwelling and well removed from previous sites of other cribs. The Ministry recommended that harvesting should not be hurried. When possible, farmers were advised to wait until the first frosts to start harvesting, to begin the daily work after the dew was gone, and to cease operations entirely on rainy or damp days. After work each day the corn already stored should be covered with waterproof cloth.

The good results expected from these measures in the way of saving a large part of the crop that would otherwise be damaged or lost now appear to have been minimized by subsequent legislation, according to trade reports. When the minimum-price decree was issued, with its accompanying conditions that to qualify for sale to the Government corn had to be stored and delivered according to instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, no provision was made for loans against the crop to aid growers with the expense of harvesting. Consequently, considerable pressure was exerted by the growers to obtain such loans, since those without families were dependent upon hired help when gathering the crop and were at a disadvantage.

The Government has now decided, it is said, to lend up to 1.20 pesos per 100 kilograms against probable crops. The minimum price of 4.75 pesos, shelled basis, f.a.s. Buenos Aires, is about equivalent to 1.50 pesos per 100 kilograms for ear corn stacked on the farm. Therefore, when the farmers have received the maximum loan against their crops, or around 80 percent of the guaranteed price, it is pointed out that they will probably have little interest in complying with the above instructions.

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CANADIAN GRAIN-CROP CONDITIONS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY . . .

Generally satisfactory crop conditions were reported this spring throughout Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The season began earlier than usual in the east, and in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario the weather was ideal for spring work. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island seedings were somewhat delayed, but spring-sown grain made good growth after rains in late May. Early in June corn plantings in southern Ontario were reported well advanced, but rains were needed in western areas for spring-sown crops. In British Columbia, seedings were practically completed. Heavy rains in parts of the Prairie Provinces, during the week ended June 3, substantially improved crop prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but rains are still badly needed in certain districts. Low temperatures prevailed throughout the 3 Provinces, which helped to conserve moisture supplies but retarded growth. While the seeding of wheat was nearly finished, sowings of feed grains were generally incomplete. Despite the cool weather, grasshoppers were hatching rapidly in Manitoba, and wireworm damage was reported there and in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

ARGENTINA'S RICE CROP MUCH SMALLER

The second official estimate places the 1940-41 Argentine rice crop at 2,792,000 bushels, as compared with the second forecast in 1939-40 of 5,046,000 bushels and the final estimate of 4,752,000 bushels. The decline this year is the result of a 10-percent decrease in acreage and severe insect infestation. Rice production in Argentina has shown a marked expansion during the past decade, increasing from only 258,000 bushels in 1931 to approximately 5 million bushels during the past two seasons.

ARGENTINA: Rice acreage, production, and yield, 1940-41,
with comparisons

Year	Acreage		Production		Yield per acre
	1,000 acres		1,000 bushels		Bushels
<u>Average:</u> 1926-37 to 1930-31...	9		335		37
1931-32 to 1935-36...	29		1,330		46
<u>Annual:</u> 1936-37	a/	40	1,867		47
1937-38	40		2,352		59
1938-39	77		4,945		64
1939-40	76		4,752		63
1940-41 b/	a/	73	2,792		38

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

a/ Sown acreage. b/ Second estimate.

Rice imports into Argentina have, as a result, declined during the past decade, at the present time equaling about half those of 10 years ago. There has also been a considerable shift in the source of imports. During recent years, other South American countries have been supplying Argentina with the bulk of the import requirements, whereas a decade ago Italy and the United States were the chief sources. According to United States export figures, no shipments of rice from this country were made to Argentina in 1939 or 1940.

ARGENTINA: Rice imports, 1939, with comparisons a/

Year	United States	Italy	Spain	Brazil	Uruguay	Others	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:							
1926-1930.....	18	86	8	13	-	16	141
1931-1935.....	6	11	1	24	-	1	43
Annual:							
1936.....	0	1	-	45	1	3	50
1937.....	8	12	-	45	7	2	74
1938.....	6	-	0	62	1	-	69
1939.....	0	-	-	39	3	-	42

Anuario del Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina.

a/ Paddy converted to milled rice.

BRAZILIAN RICE CROP
AND SUPPLIES LOWER . . .

Recent information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations indicates that the current Brazilian rice crop is below last season, and the carry-over at the end of March in the State of Rio Grande du Sul is the smallest for several seasons.

The 1940-41 production estimate for Brazil is not available. The latest official estimate, which was made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, places the 1938-39 harvest at 73,600,000 bushels. This season's production must be somewhere between 60 and 65 million bushels, as last year's crop was also reported smaller than the previous harvest. The crop in Southern Brazil, harvested from March until May, was reported late this season because dry weather in many districts delayed the seeding. In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which normally produces about 18 percent of the Brazilian crop, and furnishes about 85 percent of the exports for the country, the harvest was forecast at about 12 million bushels, or about the same as last year. In the State of Sao Paulo, which usually produces more than 40 percent of the crop, the harvest is reported to be 30 percent below last year.

The carry-over on March 31 in Rio Grande do Sul was reported to be substantially below a year ago. The outlook for the disposal of the current crop was considered very favorable on account of the shorter harvest in other Brazilian States and smaller production in Argentina this year.

BRAZIL: Rice acreage, production, and exports,
1935-36 to 1939-40

Year	Acreage	Production	Year	Exports <u>a/</u>
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Million bushels</u>		<u>Million pounds</u>
1935-36.....	2,193	59	1936.....	90
1936-37.....	2,193	60	1937.....	43
1937-38.....	2,394	72	1938.....	87
1938-39.....	<u>b/</u>	74	1939.....	115
1939-40.....	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	1940.....	<u>c/</u> 90

Compiled from official sources.

a/ In terms of milled rice. b/ Not available. c/ Preliminary.

GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Country	Total	Shipments 1941	Shipments
	shipments	week ended	July 1-May 31
	1938-39:1939-40:May 17	May 24	May 31
	1,000 : 1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	245,296:209,872:	9,588:	7,117:
Argentina.....	114,272:173,776:	2,646:	2,398:
Australia.....	102,116: <u>b/</u>	-	-
Soviet Union.....	39,824: -	-	-
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u> ..	52,848: 39,616:	-	-
British India <u>a/</u>	d/10,097: -	-	-
Total above	564,453: -	-	-
Total European <u>a/</u> ...	450,784:	-	-
Total ex-European <u>a/</u>	146,760:	-	-

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Not available.

c/ Black Sea shipments only; no figures for current weeks.

d/ Official.

e/ North America and Argentina only.

GRAINS: Weekly average closing price per bushel, future delivery,
at leading markets, 1940-1941

Week ended	Wheat						Corn			
	Chicago		Winnipeg		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Buenos Aires	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941 ^{a/}
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u>	109	99	84	71	<u>c/</u> 80	<u>d/</u> 56	67	74	<u>e/</u> 35	26
Low <u>b/</u>	83	88	66	70	<u>c/</u> 67	<u>d/</u> 55	62	68	<u>e/</u> 31	26
July										
May 3	106	90	83	70	<u>e/</u> 80	<u>f/</u> 56	66	69	35	26
10	106	95	82	70	<u>e/</u> 76	<u>f/</u> 56	67	71	34	26
17	90	97	69	70	67	<u>f/</u> 56	62	73	32	26
24	83	99	66	70	68	<u>f/</u> 56	63	74	32	26
31	83	96	68	70	69	<u>g/</u> 56	62	74	31	26

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ Official price. b/ April 5 to May 31, 1941, and corresponding dates for 1940. c/ June and July futures. d/ July and September futures. e/ June futures. f/ August futures. g/ September futures.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries,

May 31, 1941

Commodity and country	Yearly exports		Shipments week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports so far reported		
	1938-39	1939-40	May 17	May 24	May 31	July 1 to	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	b/	b/	b/
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States.....	11,215	3,532	-	-	-	Mar. 31	3,450	529
Canada.....	16,537	13,338	-	-	-	Mar. 31	12,911	1,268
Argentina.....	9,356	18,628	-	-	-	Apr. 19	14,592	3,758
Danube & U.S.S.R.	26,005	4,297	0	0	0	May 31	4,147	1,000
Total.....	63,113	37,795					35,100	6,555
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States.....	5,106	1,429	-	-	-	Mar. 31	1,170	875
Canada.....	13,738	24,330	-	-	-	Mar. 31	17,220	10,507
Argentina.....	19,379	27,624	14	34	0	May 31	27,271	3,902
Danube & U.S.S.R.	30	250	0	0	0	May 31	70	0
Total.....	38,253	53,633					45,731	15,284
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u>						Oct. 1 to:		
United States.....	34,369	44,284	-	-	-	Mar. 31	25,108	7,949
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,629	5,304	0	0	0	May 31	4,166	0
Argentina.....	142,869	87,766	0	4	20	May 31	81,554	19,381
South Africa.....	25,991	15,499	0	0	0	May 31	14,745	0
Total.....	222,858	152,853					125,573	27,330
CORN, IMPORTS:								
United States.....	442	1,110	-	-	-	Mar. 31	279	906

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

JAPANESE COTTON-TEXTILE TRADE

EXPECTED TO DECLINE FURTHER . . .

Exports of cotton cloth from Japan continued relatively high in April, but smaller orders for later delivery indicate that an early decline may be in prospect, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Unofficial sources estimate recent exports at about 100 million square yards monthly against 200 to 250 million in the pre-war years of 1936 and 1937. Stocks of cotton piecegoods are believed to have been reduced from about 1.3 billion square yards in the latter part of 1940 to a current level of around 1 billion yards.

Probable imports of raw cotton into Japan during the 1940-41 season (September-August) are now estimated at only about 1,600,000 bales compared with 2,143,000 in 1939-40 and 2,689,000 in 1938-39. The 1940-41 estimate includes about 100,000 bales of American cotton, 350,000 of Brazilian, 700,000 of Indian, 175,000 of Peruvian, 200,000 of Chinese, and small quantities of Egyptian and East African. Shortage of cargo space, loss of textile trade, and the uncertain political outlook are the chief factors limiting imports of raw cotton. April imports totaled about 100,000 bales of all growths. Raw cotton owned by spinners at the end of April, including warehouse stocks and cotton purchased but not delivered, were believed to be sufficient for about 4 months' mill requirements.

Yarn production in April remained at 150,000 to 160,000 bales (of 400 pounds) of which about 100,000 bales were for export goods. Total production of cotton cloth in April was believed to be somewhat smaller than the March figure of about 185,000,000 square yards.

The price spread between American and Indian cotton widened in April, while that between American and Brazilian narrowed slightly. The price of fine Indian Akola averaged about 48 percent below that of American Middling 7/8 inch, while Brazilian type 5 averaged 18 percent below American Middling 15/16 inch.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON . . .

During the first 8 months of the season that began August 1, 1940, exports of cotton from the leading exporting countries (except British India, for which current official figures are not available) totaled 2.4 million bales compared with 7.8 million bales for the preceding season, a decrease of 69 percent. Although reductions in exports from Egypt, Peru, and Argentina were severe, they were overshadowed by a

decline of 4.8 million bales or 84 percent, in United States cotton exports. So far this season, shipments from Brazil and the Sudan have increased 40 percent and 92 percent, respectively. Brazil, a close competitor of the United States, furnished 31 percent of the total exports and the United States 37 percent, compared with 7 percent and 72 percent, respectively, a year earlier.

From August through March 1940-41, the United States exported only 878,000 bales of cotton compared with 5,637,000 bales a year earlier, a reduction of 84 percent. It was also 87 percent lower than the average for the 10 years 1923-24 to 1932-33. The United Kingdom, again the leading foreign market for American cotton, took 42 percent of the total exports compared with 31 percent last season. There have been no exports to the Soviet Union since December 1940. United States exports to Japan have dropped to 59,000 bales this season, the lowest for more than three decades, while Japan's purchases of South American cotton increased by 230 percent.

During the period under review, Brazil exported 745,000 bales of cotton compared with 531,000 bales last season, a gain of 40 percent. This increase was attributed mainly to larger shipments to Japan, China, Canada, Spain, and Sweden. Shipments to European markets as a whole declined by 49 percent. Exports of 243,000 bales to Japan represented 33 percent of the total Brazilian exports. Shipments to China were more than double those of last season, and Canada's purchases were the highest on record. Spain and Sweden, the only European countries that increased their purchases, took 73,000 bales and 26,000 bales, respectively. This was also a record high.

During August-March 1940-41, Peru exported 185,000 bales of cotton compared with 242,000 bales last season.. This was not only 23 percent below last season's high but lower than for any season since 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom and other European markets were much lower, while the bulk of the exports, or 59 percent, went to Japan. The 12,000 bales officially recorded as exports to Germany in March 1940, were later reported to have been destroyed aboard German boats in the port of Callao. Exports to China have been negligible until the current season, when 6,000 bales were purchased. Some of the minor South American countries have increased their purchases of Peruvian cotton. Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia together, took 23,000 bales, compared with only 8,000 bales last season. Cotton exports from Argentina during the 8 months ended March 31, 1941, were not only below the level of the two preceding seasons but well below the 6-year average (1924-25 to 1929-30). Spain, the leading purchaser, took 18,000 bales, or 20 percent of the total exports, compared with 5,000 bales last season. China's purchases, though below last season's level, represented 11 percent. Sudan's exports, during the August-March season, were 92 percent above last season's low level. Of the 154,000 bales exported, 57 percent went to the United Kingdom and 40 percent to British India.

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August-March, average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Exporting countries	August-March				
	Average	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1923-24 to 1932-33				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United States.....	6,602	4,980	2,944	5,637	878
British India.....	1,816	1,007	1,547	1,350	a/
Egypt.....	1,087	1,306	1,195	1,270	409
Brazil.....	75	608	771	531	745
Peru.....	128	200	234	242	185
Argentina.....	41	15	73	69	22
Sudan.....	48	142	154	80	154
Total 7 countries...	9,797	8,258	6,918	9,179	-
Total excl.Br.India.	7,981	7,251	5,371	7,829	2,393

Compiled from official sources. a/ Data not available.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-March average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-March							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
United States to	5,081	1,904	3,978	570	77	65	71	65
Germany*.....	1,538	275	20	0	23	9	b/	0
United Kingdom..	1,504	368	1,723	368	23	13	31	42
France.....	747	342	708	0	11	12	13	0
Italy.....	545	242	471	0	8	8	8	0
Spain.....	240	17	258	0	4	1	5	0
Belgium.....	156	81	203	0	2	3	4	0
Netherlands.....	116	61	169	0	2	2	3	0
Soviet Union.... c/	88	0	0	147	1	0	0	17
Sweden.....	49	83	200	40	1	3	4	5
Portugal.....	34	10	34	d/	1	b/	1	b/
Poland & Danzig.	15	149	5	0	b/	5	b/	0
Other Europe....	49	276	187	15	1	9	2	1
Canada.....	155	158	307	130	2	5	5	15
Japan.....	1,065	748	773	59	16	25	14	7
China.....	223	61	392	46	4	2	7	5
British India...	63	3	87	1	1	b/	2	b/
Other countries.	14	70	100	72	b/	3	1	8
Total.....	6,601	2,944	5,637	878	100	100	100	100

* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is reexported.

Continued.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-March
average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41 a/
- Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-March							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<u>Brazil to</u>								
Japan	-	198	83	243	-	26	16	33
Germany	-	151	70	0	-	20	13	0
United Kingdom ..	-	150	178	96	-	19	34	13
France	-	84	55	0	-	11	10	0
China	-	74	47	119	-	10	9	16
Italy	-	39	17	0	-	5	3	0
Netherlands....	-	20	27	0	-	3	5	0
Belgium-Luxem..	-	18	18	0	-	2	3	0
Poland	-	14	1	0	-	2	<u>b/</u>	0
Portugal	-	9	25	5	-	1	5	1
Sweden	-	4	2	26	-	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	3
United States..	-	<u>d/</u>	2	33	-	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	4
Spain	-	0	2	73	-	0	<u>b/</u>	10
Canada	-	0	1	131	-	0	<u>b/</u>	18
Other countries	-	10	3	19	-	1	2	2
Total	<u>e/</u> 75	771	531	745	100	100	100	100
<u>Peru to</u>								
United Kingdom ..	-	133	148	25	-	57	61	13
Germany	-	49	7	12	-	21	3	7
Netherlands ...	-	16	18	0	-	7	8	0
Japan	-	10	24	110	-	4	10	59
Belgium	-	10	8	0	-	4	3	0
France	-	6	8	0	-	3	3	0
Chile	-	5	6	8	-	2	3	5
Italy	-	2	10	0	-	1	4	0
Denmark	-	<u>d/</u>	1	0	-	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	0
British India..	-	<u>d/</u>	1	1	-	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
China	-	<u>d/</u>	2	6	-	<u>b/</u>	1	3
Sweden	-	<u>d/</u>	2	<u>d/</u>	-	<u>b/</u>	1	<u>b/</u>
United States..	-	0	4	5	-	0	2	3
Colombia	-	0	0	9	-	0	0	5
Other countries	-	3	3	9	-	1	1	5
Total	<u>e/</u> 128	234	242	185	100	100	100	100

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-March
average 1923-24 to 1932-33, and seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41 a/
- Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-March							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-24: to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Average 1923-24: to 1932-33	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
<u>Argentina to</u>								
United Kingdom .	<u>f/</u> 20	2	21	1	49	2	30	5
Germany	<u>f/</u> 6	53	15	0	15	73	22	0
Spain	<u>f/</u> 4	0	5	18	10	0	7	80
France	<u>f/</u> 4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Belgium	<u>f/</u> 3	0	1	0	9	0	1	0
Italy	<u>f/</u> 2	0	13	0	5	0	19	0
China	<u>f/</u> <u>g/</u>	<u>g/</u>	4	2	-	-	6	11
Other countries.	<u>f/</u> 1	18	10	1	3	25	15	4
Total	<u>f/</u> 40	73	69	22	100	100	100	100
<u>Sudan to</u>								
United Kingdom .	46	93	18	87	95	61	23	57
British India ..	<u>g/</u>	29	33	62	-	19	41	40
France	1	7	18	0	2	5	22	0
Italy	<u>d/</u>	7	6	0	<u>b/</u>	4	7	0
Japan	<u>g/</u>	6	<u>d/</u>	0	-	4	<u>b/</u>	0
United States ..	<u>g/</u>	3	1	0	-	2	1	0
Switzerland	<u>g/</u>	3	4	0	-	2	4	0
Poland	<u>g/</u>	2	<u>d/</u>	0	-	1	<u>b/</u>	0
Netherlands	<u>g/</u>	1	0	0	-	1	0	0
Germany	<u>g/</u>	1	0	0	-	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Other countries.	1	2	<u>d/</u>	5	3	1	2	3
Total	48	154	80	154	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, except for the United States and Peru, which are 500 pounds gross.

b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

c/ Excludes Asiatic Russia.

d/ Less than 500 bales.

e/ Not available by countries.

f/ 6-year average, 1924-25 to 1929-30.

g/ if any, included in "Other countries".

T O B A C C OTOBACCO PRICES AND PRODUCTION
INCREASE IN TUNISIA . . .

Approximately 1,167,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in Tunisia in 1940 on 1,200 acres, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compared with 1939, both area and production increased more than 10 percent. Two varieties of tobacco are grown in Tunisia. The Souffi variety, accounting for over three-quarters of the total crop, is used in the manufacture of the higher-grade products, and the Arbi variety has less important uses.

There is a price spread of 1 to 1.5 cents per pound between the two varieties. Farm prices of Souffi tobacco averaged 580.06 francs per quintal (6 cents per pound) in 1940; and Arbi tobacco returned to the farmers 395.70 francs per quintal (4 cents per pound). These prices show increases over the previous year of from 28 to 35 percent for Arbi tobacco and from 35 to 40 percent for Souffi tobacco. The inferior grades used for tobacco extract sold for less than 1 cent per pound.

Consumption in 1940, as reflected by the sale of tobacco products, showed a general trend toward an increase in the use of cigarettes and cut tobaccos, and a decline in the use of snuff. Approximately 2.3 million pounds of cigarettes were consumed, 1 million pounds of cut tobacco, and about 0.6 million pounds of snuff. The only cigarettes available on the market in Tunisia at present are of domestic, Algerian, or French origin.

Tunisia imports from 3 to 5 million pounds of tobacco annually to supplement the domestic crop. Imports in 1940 were up by about 25 percent as compared with the 3.6 million pounds imported during the last 3 normal years, 1936-1938. As a result of war conditions, Algeria has taken the place of the United States as Tunisia's principal source of supply for tobacco. Approximately 3.4 million pounds of leaf were imported from Algeria in 1940, and less than half a million from the United States.

TUNISIA: Area and production of tobacco,
1935-1940

Year	Area	Pro- duction	Year	Area	Pro- duction	Year	Area	Pro- duction
	Acres	Pounds		Acres	Pounds		Acres	Pounds
1935....	1,077	1,311,957	1937....	974	1,232,371	1939 a/	1,063	1,035,000
1936....	1,095	1,580,037	1938....	815	849,212	1940....	1,198	1,166,967

Statistique Generale de la Tunisie.

a/ Area authorized in 1939; production estimate based on yield per acre in 1940.

JAPAN INCREASES TOBACCO PRICES
BY LOWERING GRADING STANDARDS . . .

Preliminary reports indicate a smaller tobacco acreage in Japan proper during 1941 in order that more land may be devoted to rice, but some expansion in production is expected in Chosen and other parts of the Japanese Empire. It is estimated, however, that the 1940 harvest in Japan was approximately 20 percent higher than in 1939, when the crop amounted to 180.8 million pounds, according to reports received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

It is reported from trade sources that growers' prices have been increased during the past 2 years by a system of overgrading, which, in effect, lowers the grade standards of leaf tobacco. Estimates place the price increase at about 5 percent in 1939 when overgrading began. A continuation of the policy through 1940 brought a price increase to growers of about 15 percent above the 1938 level; and overgrading for that year progressed to a point where there were approximately 2 grades of difference between the original grade standards and the new specifications. Considering these factors, it is estimated that for tobacco of the same quality there has been an actual price rise of about 60 percent between 1938 and 1940.

The tobacco trade of Japan held up fairly well through the first 9 months of 1940 when, according to official data, imports of leaf tobacco dropped to a negligible amount and leaf exports reached an all-time high of 13.6 million pounds, a gain of approximately 32 percent as compared with the same period of 1939. Exports to Germany, however, have decreased by about 50 percent owing to the difficulty of securing shipping space on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Transportation costs to Germany have risen since the outbreak of the war until freight charges are reported higher than the market prices of leaf at the point of loading. Exports to Egypt were for a time entirely cut off; some of this trade has been reclaimed, but deliveries encounter considerable difficulty.

A cigarette shortage (the cause of which is unknown) has prevailed in Japan for more than a year. Supplies of leaf have been considered ample to meet demands, and the authorities claim to be producing more cigarettes than ever before. The cigarette output for the fiscal year, April 1, 1940, through March 31, 1941, totaled 44.5 billion pieces, which amounts to a gain of at least 2.5 billion pieces over the previous year. Nevertheless, a definite shortage prevails. An effort is being made to curtail the local consumption in Tokyo. Since April 1, tobacco shops have been instructed to limit their cigarette sales to one package a day for each person, and the buyer must present an empty package to the dealer in exchange for a new one. Penalties are levied against any store found violating the new consumption regulations. It is expected that the rationing system will also be applied in other cities.

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G E N E R A L A N D M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FOOD RATIONING IN FINLAND 1/ . . .

Present food stocks in Finland are reported to be low. There is a great deficiency in fats, meat, bread grains, fruits, and vegetables. The drought of 1940 and the difficulties in regard to imports have added to the country's food problem.

Finland lost agricultural Karelia and some important fishing regions (eastern part of the Gulf of Finland as well as Lake Ladoga) in the war with the Soviet Union, and as a result the degree of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for normal years, formerly estimated at over 80 percent, is now probably not more than 70 percent. A large share of the Karelian population elected to emigrate to other parts of Finland, and has to be provided with food and shelter. A food-producing capacity reduced by more than one-eighth must now support a population almost as large as before.

Overseas imports still seem possible, since Finland has access to the open sea through the Arctic port of Petsamo. This door to the outer world under present war conditions, however, is an insecure line of supply. Exports by Finland, which used to earn the country's import buying power, have also been greatly reduced by the war.

The food rations allowed to the Finnish population this spring reflected a substantial reduction of consumption compared to pre-war, and as from June 1 were further reduced. Rations, or supplies made available to urban consumers, of meat and eggs are said to be particularly small, perhaps not more than one-fifth of normal consumption. Fat rations may be estimated at hardly more than one-half of pre-war needs.

Sugar consumption has probably been curtailed by around two-thirds of normal, while the reduction in consumption reflected by the rations in the case of bread and flour was at first less than one-fifth, but is now perhaps as much as one-third. Potatoes for human consumption appear to be in ample supply and are not rationed.

Fish, a fairly important item in the country's diet, is also not rationed, though there have lately been reports indicating a shortage. The main difficulty seems to be the lack of motor fuel for the largely motorized fishing fleets. Otherwise supplies should continue to be available in quantity since the main fishing grounds are off the coast in the Baltic and in the Arctic. Some supplies are also obtainable in rivers and interior lakes.

1/ Cf. articles on Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 12, and 19, respectively. See also article on the Netherlands on page 879, this issue.

FINLAND: Weekly food rations per person, March and June 1941 a/

Foodstuff	Date	Rations 1941									
		Normal ration b/	Heavy workers	Extra heavy workers	Farmers and farm workers	Expectant and nursing mothers	Children (under 7)				
		Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Bread, flour, and cereals.....	March	1,750:	3,150:c/	4,200:d/	3,700:	2,800:	1,400				
(In terms of flour)	From June 1:	1,400:e/	2,120:f/	3,000:g/	2,600:h/	2,100:h/	1,400				
Potatoes.....	-	:	:	Not rationed i/	:	:	:				
Sugar and syrup j/.....	March	175:	175:	175:	175:	175:	175				
	From June 1:k/	175:k/	175:k/	175:k/	175:k/	175:k/	175				
Marmalade.....	-	:	Apparently not rationed, but scarce				175				
Meat l/.....	March	150-300:	150-300:	150-300:	300:	150-300:	150-300				
	From June 1:	70-120:	70-120:	70-120:Under	300:	70-120:	70-120				
Fish.....	-	:	Not rationed m/	:	:	:	:				
Fats.....	March	175:	280:	280:	280:	280:	175				
(Butter, margarine, lard, cheese, etc.)	From June 1:	146:	216:	216:g/	216:g/	216:g/	146				
Cheese.....	-	:	Included in fat ration				:				
Milk (unskimmed).....	March	1,400:	1,400:	1,400:n/	7,000:	4,200:	4,200				
	From June 1:	2,100:	2,100:	2,100:	o/	o/	o/				
Cream.....	-	p/	p/	p/	-	p/	p/				
Eggs.....	-	May only be purchased in place of meat q/				:	:				
Fruit:		:	:	:	:	:	:				
Fresh r/.....	-	38:	38:	38:	-	38:	38:				
Dried.....	-	58:	58:	58:	-	58:	58:				

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Foodstuff	Pre-war average per capita consumption t/ (recent years)	Pre-war consumption per consumption unit of "normal households" s/					
		Grams	Farmers in 1935	Farm workers in 1928	Urban workers in 1928	Clerks : salaried in 1928 : officials in 1928	Better in 1928
Bread, flour, and cereals.....		2,100	-	-	2,500	2,350	2,050
(In terms of flour)							
Potatoes.....		-	-	-	2,100	2,050	2,100
Sugar and syrup.....	u/	400	430	450	550	630	675
Marmalade.....		-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat.....	v/	480	735	425	580	570	680
Fish.....	w/	200	-	-	300	350	400
Fats.....	w/	320	400	300	400	440	500
(Butter, margarine, lard, cheese, etc.)							
Cheese.....							
Milk (unskimmed).....	x/	5,300	y/ 8,370:y/	6,875:y/	5,370:y/	5,600:y/	5,400
Cream.....		-	-	-	70	110	130
Eggs.....		50	-	-	65	85	120
Fruit:							
Fresh r/.....		80	-	-	-	-	-
Dried.....		-	-	-	-	-	-

Rations compiled from published sources. Pre-war average per capita consumption calculated from official production and trade statistics, and from information contained in "The Agricultural Depression in Finland During the Years 1928-1935" (Publication of the Ministry of Agriculture in Finland, No. 18, Helsinki, 1937), and in the article "Finland's Agriculture" in Foreign Agriculture, March 1940, as well as in the Annuaire Statistique de Finlande, 1939. Data on pre-war consumption "per consumption unit" taken from official household budget inquiries as reported by the American Legation at Helsinki, and by the International Labor Office, Studies and Reports, Series B (Social and Economic Conditions), No. 23: original data were given per household, but converted into quantities per "consumption unit" by the International Labor Office.

Continued -

Footnotes

- a/ February 1941: same rations as in March.
- b/ Applying to people in light work and to women, except as stated. c/ For men; 2,800 for women.
- d/ Men doing physical farm work; for women of the same category the ration is 2,800. Other persons over 7 years get a ration of 1,680, while children under 7 are allowed 1,300. Rations for the farm population are fixed in grain, and the flour equivalent here given assumed an extraction of 80 percent.
- e/ 2,430 as per another source. f/ 3,150 as per another source.
- g/ Estimate, based on actual reductions in other categories.
- h/ Another source indicates that children's rations were also reduced, and now amount to only 1,050 grams per week. i/ Supply for human consumption said to be ample.
- j/ Some extra allowances are being granted for jam making in the season.
- k/ Another source indicates that for the month of June the weekly ration has been raised to 233 grams.
- l/ Rationed by value, 24 Finnish marks per month for March 1941; reduced to 12 marks for the month of June. The ranges given were calculated from available prices, and are for pork and other meats.
- m/ Poultry and game are not rationed, but supplies are scarce.
- n/ Supplies are said to be less than normal. o/ A theoretical maximum ration; actual consumption much less. p/ Not known.
- q/ Recent reports indicated that there is a separate ration of 0.5 deciliter of cream per day. It appears doubtful whether this information is correct, since the cream item would amount to from 50 to 60 grams of fat per week, representing an addition to the fat rations of from 20 to 30 percent. More probable than an extra cream ration would be an alternative ration of 0.5 deciliters of cream for the 2 deciliters of milk per day granted to nonspecial consumers.
- r/ From June 1, 1941, about 10 eggs per month (or about 2 per week) in place of the meat ration.
- s/ Imported only. t/ Consumption unit = adult male 15 years or more.
- u/ Over-all average per capita figure, including all levels of consumption such as for adults and children, or for farmers, heavy workers, normal consumers, etc.
- v/ Rough estimate of household consumption only, total consumption was perhaps 600. w/ Seems low.
- x/ Rough estimate, based on data given in *Annuaire Statistique*, 1939, and in article "Finland's Agriculture" in *Foreign Agriculture*, March 1940. The estimate seems low.
- y/ Seems high.
- z/ In the case of milk, at least, the adult male consumption standard - calculated on the basis of a uniform coefficient which is the same for all products considered - is a misleading figure, since Children consume more, not less, milk than do adults. The figures here given should, therefore, not be uncritically used in a comparison with present rations.

The food situation in Finland's urban centers is reported to have been complicated by the rise and maladjustment in prices, difficulties in distribution, and, according to some reports, higher-than-rationed consumption by the farm population. Some problems are also reported to have arisen in connection with the control of producer prices, and are said to have led to the marketing by farmers at nearby consuming points at the expense of supplies for the Capital and other large cities. Thus, during the last winter meat and eggs were almost unobtainable at Helsinki for weeks. The authorities are making a good effort to have the controls work as smoothly as possible, and the basic difficulty is not one of organization but the actual shortage of supplies.

The preceding table compares the latest available data on wartime food rations in Finland with figures giving estimates of pre-war consumption. The comparison is not entirely satisfactory, as will appear from the footnotes, and from comment in the text above. In the first place, the rations are not fully representative of actual consumption. Though there are reports indicating that actual food consumption, as between rich and poor, farmer and city-dweller, is most equitably distributed, other information gives the impression that the poorer sector of the city population may not get all of the rationed products to the full extent of the rations; farmers may get more. Secondly, pre-war consumption figures do not seem fully reliable. In particular, the data on pre-war average per capita consumption of fats, fish, and meat appear too low. The figures given in the table are therefore offered only as the relatively least doubtful material that it was possible to use for comparison purposes.

FOOD RATIONING IN THE NETHERLANDS 1/ . . .

The wartime food situation in the Netherlands is not nearly so favorable as the situation in Denmark, a country with whose agriculture that of the Netherlands has frequently been compared. Present levels of consumption appear to be greatly curtailed in the case of meats, fats, and sugar.

About two-thirds of total feed-grain requirements were normally imported before the outbreak of the present war. Hardly any imports will be possible in 1941-42. Consequently, grain feeding in the Netherlands will probably be reduced to about one-third of normal. This feed shortage mainly affects hogs and poultry; and hog numbers and the output of pork products will have to be curtailed to perhaps one-third. Since only about one-fifth, or less, of total pork production was normally exported, supplies for domestic consumption appear to have been drastically reduced.

1/ Cf. articles on Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 12, and 19, respectively. See also article on Finland, above.

Surplus meat supplies available for emergency slaughter in 1940, and largely taken by Germany, by now have almost disappeared, and the producing capacity of the country's livestock industry is much reduced. In recent years about 60 percent of the eggs produced were exported. It is estimated that present egg production has been curtailed to a level of about half of normal domestic requirements.

Milk production is being adversely affected by the lack of feed concentrates formerly imported, and is expected to decline in 1941-42 by 25 percent compared to normal. Butter production may decline by from 20 to 30 percent. With margarine and marine oils hardly obtainable, butter production - plus a small output of lard - cannot meet more than 50 percent of normal domestic consumption of all edible fats. Production of cheese has also been curtailed.

An average domestic crop of bread grains cannot provide for more than 75 percent of normal human requirements even if all wheat and rye produced in the country - and previously largely fed to livestock - were to be used for human consumption. This implies a large-scale substitution of rye for wheat and of low-quality domestic wheat for high-quality wheat formerly imported. The present relatively high bread rations are being maintained on the basis of existing stocks and by an addition of 10 percent of barley flour.

There is a certain food reserve in the Netherlands' substantial production of vegetables and in the potential shifts from feed crops to food crops that may still take place as during the World War, 1914-1918. Reduced livestock numbers and a certain shortage of commercial fertilizer will, however, tend to affect yields.

The table on the following page compares present food rations with data on average per capita consumption over a number of recent pre-war years. This comparison should be evaluated with considerable caution. The pre-war per capita data do not seem fully reliable, and are an average for all categories and age groups of the population, while the rations are those for a "normal consumer" - i.e. an adult person in light work. In the case of some foods, children appear to have smaller, and heavy workers larger, allowances, while the consumption by farmers seems to be well above the normal rations.

Keeping these modifications in mind, it appears that present rations of bread, flour, and cereals are not very much below pre-war consumption. The quality has, however, deteriorated, and, as stated, bread has an admixture of 10-percent barley flour. The sugar ration is probably little more than one-half of pre-war consumption. The total allowance of fats may be estimated at around one-half of normal needs, while the meat ration probably does not provide more than one-third of usual supplies. The egg ration is less than one-half of normal domestic consumption. Fresh-milk supplies still seem rather well maintained.

NETHERLANDS: Weekly food rations per person, May 1941

Commodity	May 1941		Average per capita	
	ration for		consumption	
	normal		over recent	
	consumer a/		pre-war years b/	
	Grams		Grams	
Bread, flour, and cereals:				
Bread c/	2,000		-	
Flour	280		-	
Bread and flour, in terms of flour.....	1,818	d/	1,800	
Rice.....	58	e/	60-70	
Rolled oats	31.25		-	
Groats.....	31.25		-	
Vermicelli.....	12.50		-	
Maizena (grits).....	12.50		-	
Total bread, flour, and cereals -				
In terms of flour f/	1,964.0		g/	
In terms of bread h/	2,553.0		i/	
Potatoes.....	1,500		-	
Sugar	j/ 233		k/ 350-400	
Marmalade, etc.	-		-	
Meat	l/ 175		-	
Meat products	33-66		-	
Total meat and meat products.....	208-241	m/	850-900	
Poultry.....	44		-	
Total meat, meat products, and poultry...	252-285		-	
Fish.....	n/ Not rationed		d/ 200	
Fats (butter and margarine).....	200		o/ 250	
Or other edible fats.....	160		p/ 150-250	
Total fats.....	160-200		q/ 400-500	
Cheese.....	100		r/ 130-140	
Milk, whole.....	p/ 1,750		s/ 2,100-2,800	
Milk, skimmed	q/		-	
Eggs	r/ 60		s/ 140	

Rations as per published information. Pre-war average per capita consumption estimated on the basis of sources quoted in the following notes.

a/ For adults in light work. Children and minors seem to have special rations in regard to some foods. It is also indicated that heavy workers are granted extra rations, and that the consumption by farmers is above normal rations.

b/ Average, including all age groups and professional categories of population.

c/ Reported to contain 65 percent wheat, 25 percent rye, and 10 percent barley flour. There is an extra allowance of 475 grams of bread for minors 14 to 22 years old, and an extra ration for heavy workers of 50 to 100 percent above the normal ration.

d/ Roughly estimated from production, foreign trade, and imports, and on the basis of source given in note q.

Continued -

- e/ Calculated on the basis of imports of rough rice and exports of milled rice, according to official foreign-trade statistics.
- f/ Farinaceous foods, including rice, taken as flour; bread converted into flour on the basis of a proportion of 1.3 : 1.
- g/ Probably upward of 2,100 grams, and better quality than under present rations.
- h/ Flour and farinaceous foods, including rice, converted into bread on the basis of a 1 : 1.3 proportion.
- i/ Probably upward of 2,700 grams, and better quality than under present rations.
- j/ There seems to be a small additional allowance for jam making in the season - perhaps 1,000 grams per year, or about 19 grams on a weekly basis.
- k/ Estimated household consumption, comparable with the rations. Total sugar consumption, including industrial, was probably from 500 to 550 grams.
- l/ Including 25-percent bone.
- m/ As per figures given in Nutrition, Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations, Official No.: A 13, 1937, 11A, Geneva, 1937.
- n/ Supplies apparently considerably below normal, with prices high.
- o/ Centraal Bureau Voor de Statistiek, Jaarcijfers voor Nederland, 1939.
- p/ Infants and children get considerably more - from 3,500 to 7,000 grams per week, according to press reports. q/ Supply for human consumption not known, but presumably considerable. r/ Ration is one egg per week, or about 60 grams.
- s/ As per estimates given in "Netherlands Agriculture and the War" (Foreign Agriculture, August 1940). Over two eggs per week estimated at 60 grams each.

CLOTHING RATIONED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM . . .

According to an announcement made by the President of the Board of Trade on June 1, clothing, cloth, and footwear have been rationed in the United Kingdom as from that day. The system adopted is the coupon or "point" system, similar to that which has been in force in Germany since the outbreak of war; every article is given a certain quantitative rating in points, and each person is allowed a total of 66 points or coupons a year. Within this total allotment, consumers may make their choice, on the basis of the coupon ratings of the articles they wish to buy. The following is a list of rationed articles, giving the respective number of coupons or points which must be given up in their acquisition:

		Coupons			Coupons
<u>Overcoats:</u>	Man's.....	16	<u>Coats:</u>	Woman's, over 28 inch long...	14
	Boy's.....	11		Girl's, " " " " ...	11
<u>Suits:</u>	Man's.....	26	<u>Dresses:</u>	Woman's, wool.....	11
	Boy's.....	16		" other material...	7
<u>Shirts:</u>	Man's, wool.....	8	<u>Blouses:</u>	"	5
	" other material.	5		Girls,	3
<u>Socks:</u>	"	3	<u>Stockings:</u>	Woman's	2
<u>Shoes:</u>	"	7	<u>Shoes:</u>	"	5
<u>Cloth:</u>	wool, 36 inch wide, per yard	3	<u>Cloth:</u>	other material, per yard....	2

On the basis of these ratings, the present ration would allow a man to purchase, over a period of 2 years, one suit, one overcoat, one pair of shoes, five wool shirts, five cotton shirts, and six pairs of socks. This is, of course, only an example, and any other combination of the ration points allotted is possible within the limits of a total of 66 coupons per year. It should also be noted that second-hand articles as well as hats, mending wool, thread, certain workers' overalls and some other articles are not rationed. Extraordinary loss of clothing, etc., through war operations is to be taken account of by the issuance of extra replacement coupons.

As an indication of what the scheme means in effect, it has been estimated that the low-income groups may find their coupons sufficient to purchase the relatively small quantities they used to consume, while the better off will see their normal supply considerably curtailed, although their buying power may be expected to obtain the better and longer-wearing qualities. There can be no doubt that aggregate civilian consumption of textile goods is being substantially restricted, as was already evident from the drastic limitation of domestic production and sales of textile goods to domestic retailers. The rationing scheme now adopted is to insure more equitable distribution of the curtailed supply. Supplies to retailers, it is expected, will be distributed on the basis of the coupons taken in.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,
May 31, 1941, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1940	Month				Week ended		
			1939	1940	1941		1941		
			May	May	April	May	May 17	May 24	May 31
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	29.77	31.21	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>b/</u>	Pound	305.16	372.89	260.80	320.70	321.19	321.13	321.20	321.40
Canada <u>b/</u>	Dollar	85.14	99.62	80.96	87.65	87.42	87.20	87.15	87.52
China	Shang.yuan	6.00	15.99	5.08	5.19	5.25	5.29	5.32	5.34
England <u>b/</u>	Pound	383.00	468.12	327.36	402.48	403.10	403.00	403.10	403.34
Germany	Reichsmark	40.02	40.12	40.02	39.96	39.97	39.97	39.97	39.97
Italy	Lira	5.04	5.26	5.04	5.05	5.08	5.05	5.05	5.22
Japan	Yen	23.44	27.27	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico	Peso	18.55	20.02	16.65	20.54	20.54	20.54	20.54	20.54
Sweden	Krona	23.80	24.11	23.79	23.83	23.84	23.84	23.84	23.84
Switzerland	Franc	22.68	22.48	22.25	23.20	23.20	23.21	23.21	23.20

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and Norway omitted, as rates are not available. The last average monthly quotations in 1940 were as follows: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents;

France, June, 2.01; the Netherlands, April, 53.08; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate:

Australia, 322.80; Canada, 90.91; and England, 403.50 cents.


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cap.

FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN 1940

June 14, 1941

Supplement to issue of
June 9, 1940
Vol. 42, No. 23

- - - - - C O N T E N T S

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- - - - -
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN 1940

Domestic agricultural exports in 1940 reached the lowest point in 52 years. In fact, not since the United States began to emerge as an important agricultural surplus-producing country, in the second half of the last century, have farm exports been at the low level of only slightly more than 500 million dollars, reached in 1940.

Imports of supplementary agricultural products, on the other hand, in spite of some low months, tended to rise in 1940. Their total value of 543 million dollars was 3 percent above the preceding year, and, except for the 3 years of drought shortages and production boom (1935-1937), was the highest since 1930. The ratio of supplementary imports to agricultural exports, therefore, rose sharply to the very high point of 105 percent, which has been exceeded in only one (1937) of the preceding 20 years. As the table on page 888 shows, the ratio in 1940 was about twice that prevailing in most years since 1923. The relationship between exports and imports (in both value and quantity terms) is presented graphically in the charts on pages 889 and 929.

In the face of the drastic decline in exports of farm products, 1940 witnessed an equally sensational increase in exports of nonfarm products. The depression year, 1929, is the only year since 1920 in which exports of nonfarm products were as high in value as those of the past year. They were nearly 40 percent above the 1939 level, while farm exports were more than 20 percent below. As a result of the divergent courses of farm and nonfarm exports in 1940, indicated in the charts on page 890, the percentage of farm exports to the total dropped to 13, a point very much below any ever reached before. (See table, page 891.)

The increase in imports was due largely to the complementary agricultural products, which were valued at 25 percent above the level for 1939. Consisting mainly of industrial raw materials, these imports reflected war and defense-production conditions. They were a counterpart of steeply rising nonagricultural exports.

Agricultural Exports

The events of the war, together with certain nonwar market conditions, created an unusual pattern for the 1940 foreign trade picture, particularly as regards farm exports. The calendar year 1940 fell into two parts; the latter portion of a crop year begun in and largely shaped by pre-war, or nonwar influences, and the first portion of a crop year dominated by war and defense measures. For most major export commodities, therefore, there was a fairly normal period at the beginning of 1940, followed by an extremely low level of activity in the latter months, when the expanding area of hostilities and the progressive application of restrictive measures governing foreign trade rapidly engulfed our major export markets.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1923-1940

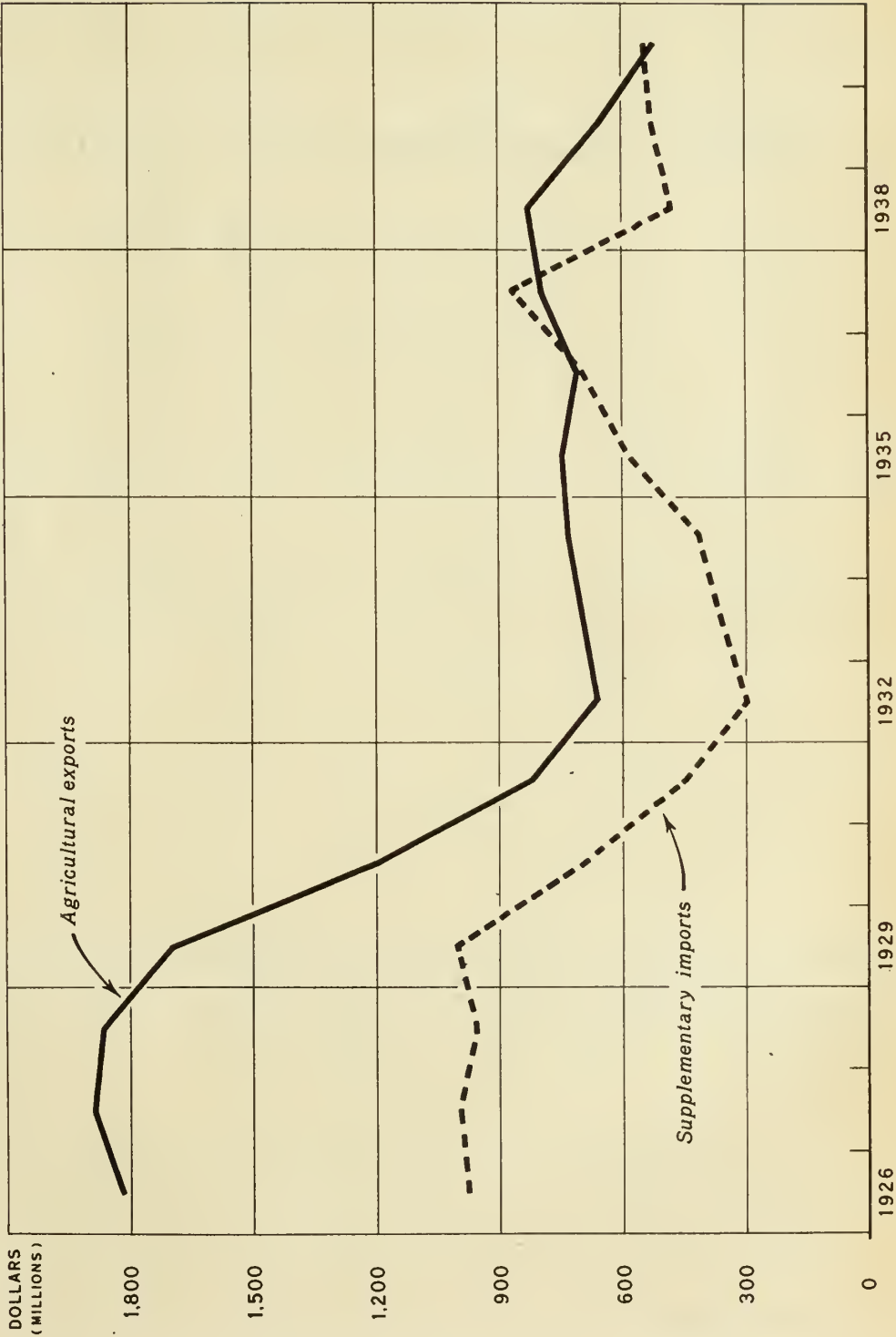
Year ended December 31	Domestic agricultural exports	Supplementary agricultural imports a/	Supplementary imports as percentage of agricultural exports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923	1,820	1,094	60
1924	2,110	984	47
1925	2,136	1,001	47
1926	1,817	973	54
1927	1,885	996	53
1928	1,863	955	51
1929	1,693	1,017	60
1930	1,201	701	58
1931	821	447	54
1932	662	296	45
1933	694	365	53
1934	733	413	56
1935	747	589	79
1936	709	695	98
1937	797	868	109
1938	828	477	58
1939	655	526	80
1940 Prel. ...	517	543	105

a/ See general note, page 929.

Cotton experienced the most abrupt change of any of the commodities within the year. In the first part of 1940 cotton exports boomed in response to the double stimulus of the export subsidy program and the desires of a number of European countries not only to restore stocks depleted in the year before but also to lay in reserve stocks while shipping conditions were still favorable. These factors in the early 1940 situation were indeed characteristic of nearly the whole of the August-July season of 1939-40, the consequence of which was that exports from the United States ran far ahead of the consumption of American cotton abroad and that stocks abroad were built up by the amount of the excess.

The second half of 1940 - which coincides roughly with the first half of the 1940-41 cotton season - thus opened under conditions sharply reversed from those of the preceding season. War operations had by then cut off access to all of the major markets of Europe except Great Britain; the accumulation of stocks abroad and the growing hazards of shipping dampened buying generally, while in Great Britain the pressure of other needs for available dollar exchange in addition to these factors led to the curtailment not only of imports but also of their motivating force - consumption. At home the discontinuance of the subsidy and the lifting of prices through higher loan rates operated to reduce the ability of American cotton to compete in such markets of the world as remained open.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

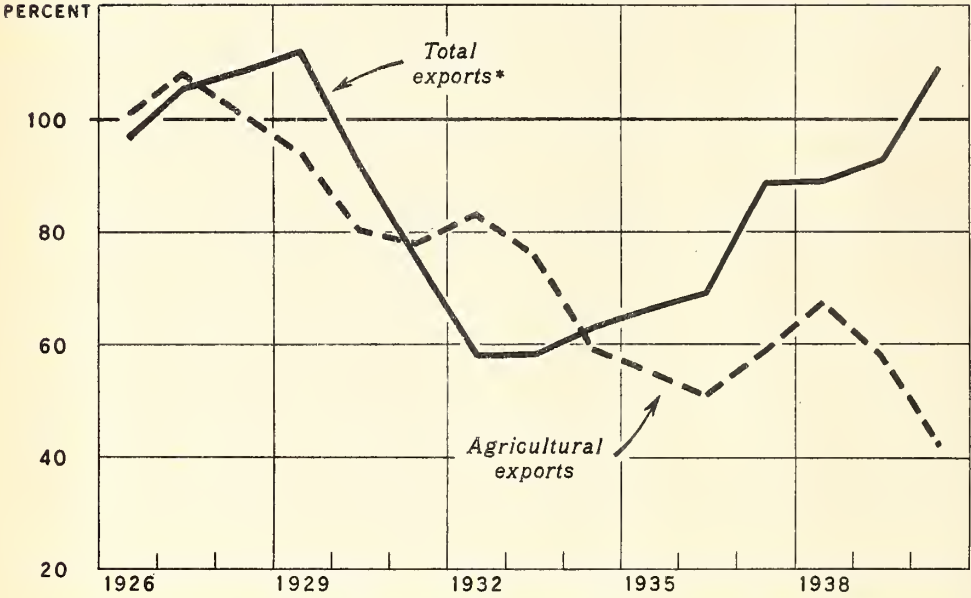


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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)

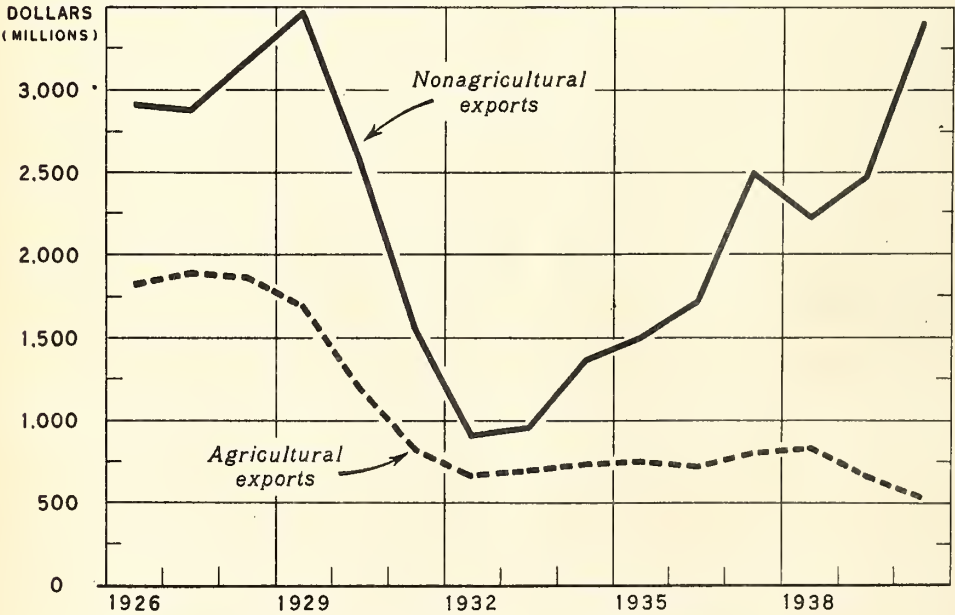


* ADAPTED FROM BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE INDEX OF EXPORTS OF U.S. MERCHANDISE

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VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS



S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39132 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities,
1923-1940

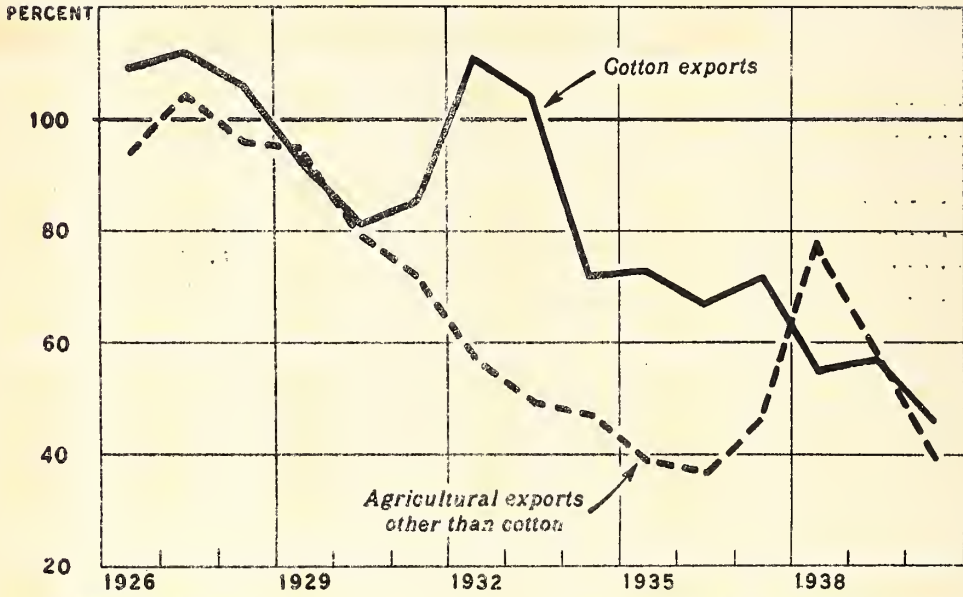
Year ended December 31	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, total agricultural of all commodities
		Total	Cotton	Other than cotton	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923	4,091	1,820	807	1,013	44
1924	4,498	2,110	951	1,159	47
1925	4,819	2,136	1,060	1,076	44
1926	4,712	1,817	814	1,003	39
1927	4,759	1,885	826	1,059	40
1928	5,030	1,863	920	943	37
1929	5,157	1,693	771	922	33
1930	3,781	1,201	497	704	32
1931	2,378	821	326	495	35
1932	1,576	662	345	317	42
1933	1,647	694	398	296	42
1934	2,100	733	373	360	35
1935	2,243	747	391	356	33
1936	2,419	709	361	348	29
1937	3,299	797	369	428	24
1938	3,057	828	229	599	27
1939	3,123	655	243	412	21
1940 Prel.	3,934	517	214	303	13

Since for the most part they enjoyed none of cotton's prosperity in the early months of 1940, most other crops registered more severe declines in 1940 than did cotton. In general, there was little or no seasonal rise in the usual peak months, and as a result the adjusted indexes for those months, presented in the table on page 893, show sharp declines.

The two charts on page 892 compare these movements of cotton exports and of exports of other agricultural commodities in recent years, while the tables on pages 894 and 895 show, in terms of quantity and value, the leading exports in 1940 compared with earlier years.

QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

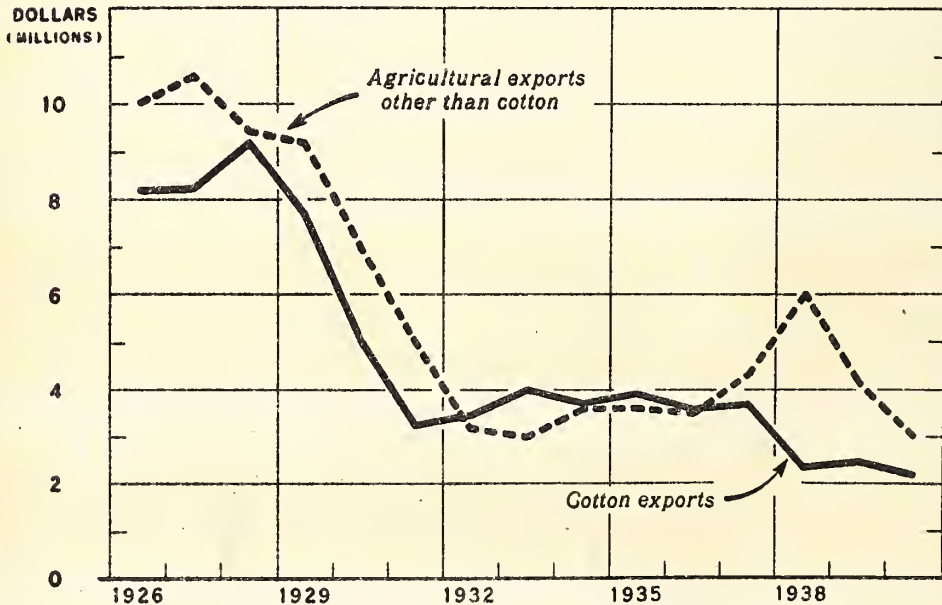
QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39126 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39133 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

QUANTITY INDEX: United States agricultural exports,
adjusted for seasonal variations
(1924 - 1929 = 100)

Year 1940	Cotton fiber, including linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits	Wheat and flour	Grains, other than wheat and flour	Pork, cured	Lard a/
January.....	130	85	72	19	94	40	31
February.....	124	48	88	36	118	22	32
March.....	74	93	80	59	55	4	29
April.....	75	41	96	32	44	7	31
May.....	57	104	40	16	41	4	21
June.....	38	69	57	13	78	3	20
July.....	44	63	29	28	132	3	51
August.....	21	54	44	14	60	4	19
September...	12	14	27	14	31	5	17
October.....	17	14	23	21	79	5	17
November....	12	18	21	23	29	4	20
December....	11	28	45	13	24	5	17

a/ Includes neutral lard.

The hardest hit by the adverse conditions prevailing in 1940 was probably the fruit-and-fruit-preparations group whose principal markets were in the United Kingdom and continental Europe. A decline in total value of over 50 percent was due principally to the fresh fruits - apples and pears - although the declines in exports of canned fruits, dried prunes, and raisins were, contrary to expectations early in the year, only slightly less severe. The United Kingdom in general curtailed imports of dried as well as fresh and canned fruits, although, as part of the war-time economic program of that country, Near Eastern sources for raisins were drawn upon to some extent during 1940. Citrus fruit exports, whose main market is Canada, were by comparison relatively well maintained.

Cured-pork and lard exports declined 47 percent in value, pork exports being the more severely curtailed of the two. Several relatively large shipments of lard to the United Kingdom were made early in the year and again about the middle of the year, although in some months there was no movement whatever to this important market. Cured-pork exports, normally destined largely for the United Kingdom, were negligible after February, partly because of heavy British slaughter undertaken in view of the feed shortage, and also partly as a result of the agreement to buy Canadian bacon.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of leading agricultural commodity groups
other than cotton, by years, 1929-1940

Year ended December 31	Fruits : and fruit prepara- tions a/	Tobacco : unmanu- factured	Grains : and grain prepara- tions	Feeds : and fodders b/	Pork and lard	Others : (exclud- ing cotton)	Total (exclud- ing cotton)
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1929.....	135,987	146,083	286,356	32,746	169,398	151,374	921,944
1930.....	109,671	145,609	191,343	11,127	125,428	120,734	703,912
1931.....	108,191	110,780	106,045	13,612	76,444	80,520	495,592
1932.....	76,534	65,902	66,919	11,039	43,946	52,820	317,160
1933.....	67,643	82,924	31,540	9,112	49,585	55,383	296,187
1934.....	72,117	125,064	39,406	6,805	47,111	70,134	360,637
1935.....	91,634	134,043	28,922	6,078	28,786	66,669	356,132
1936.....	79,874	137,332	29,554	6,876	27,511	67,302	348,449
1937.....	81,820	134,520	94,054	12,616	29,307	76,506	428,823
1938.....	98,016	155,671	223,121	12,022	35,648	74,420	598,898
1939.....	82,745	77,422	99,548	10,144	40,407	101,856	412,122
1940 Prel. .	36,396	44,045	76,364	5,674	24,495	116,219	303,193

a/ Beginning 1936, includes fruit juices for beverages.

b/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats, which are included in grains.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
1929-1940

Year ended December 31	Cotton : and linters a/	Tobacco : Bright flue- cured	Dark-fired : Ky. and Tenn.	Fruits, fresh : Apples b/	Oranges	Pears
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds
1929.....	7,963	410,837	79,777	16,856	5,512	70,183
1930.....	6,984	397,695	105,440	15,850	2,236	121,211
1931.....	7,334	388,252	67,971	17,785	4,849	103,416
1932.....	9,606	255,311	79,393	16,919	3,129	112,607
1933.....	9,047	297,941	76,574	11,029	3,399	105,210
1934.....	6,297	305,984	65,421	10,070	3,318	107,145
1935.....	6,468	289,609	52,574	11,706	5,463	122,765
1936.....	5,948	315,943	49,473	8,897	4,241	133,651
1937.....	6,446	327,696	52,663	7,901	2,477	130,450
1938.....	4,884	385,219	48,374	11,761	8,069	177,134
1939.....	5,125	245,977	41,710	8,379	6,297	97,193
1940 Prel. .	4,098	167,151	29,244	1,325	4,014	26,648

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
1929-1940 - Continued

Year ended December 31	Fruits, dried		Fruits, canned	Soybeans	Pork, cured	Lard, including neutral
	Prunes	Raisins				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1929.....	197,228	149,687	307,367	c/	275,118	847,868
1930.....	235,037	123,105	252,792	c/	216,953	656,018
1931.....	257,800	135,744	282,221	c/	123,293	578,296
1932.....	210,204	115,454	264,268	c/	84,175	552,154
1933.....	193,089	91,214	266,251	c/	100,169	584,238
1934.....	171,251	92,248	238,881	c/	83,725	434,892
1935.....	197,729	109,620	322,481	c/	61,691	97,359
1936.....	167,393	92,952	258,086	c/	46,725	112,168
1937.....	189,151	145,303	268,465	76,241	42,858	136,778
1938.....	235,388	154,735	326,850	158,680	63,559	204,603
1939.....	157,702	144,895	361,372	627,741	74,239	277,272
1940 Prel. .	61,565	44,163	125,574	146,465	31,534	201,314
	Wheat, grain	Corn, grain	Barley, grain	Rice d/	Corn- starch and corn flour	Oil cake and oil-cake meal e/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons
1929.....	90,130	33,745	29,523	386,035	235,042	571
1930.....	87,774	6,369	9,874	258,553	153,702	228
1931.....	80,311	2,700	7,851	274,172	87,719	407
1932.....	54,879	7,886	7,043	257,192	52,052	286
1933.....	7,983	5,365	7,142	125,708	58,834	339
1934.....	16,970	2,987	5,447	82,973	64,215	206
1935.....	233	177	7,507	164,843	38,980	235
1936.....	1,879	524	7,377	21,816	48,303	238
1937.....	34,848	5,834	11,473	204,088	42,054	380
1938.....	85,902	147,505	16,130	317,350	189,231	329
1939.....	63,214	32,117	5,410	303,111	190,579	302
1940 Prel. .	14,379	38,317	1,403	336,298	257,225	137

a/ Bales of 500 pounds each.

b/ Total fresh apples in terms of bushels.

c/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1937.

d/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned rice, cleaned or milled rice, rice flour, broken rice, screenings, polish, and bran.

e/ Tons of 2,240 pounds each.

Tobacco, the principal market for which has been the United Kingdom, was also hard hit by British war-economy measures. Because of an exchange-conservation measure prohibiting purchases of United States tobacco, shipments to that country (except of pre-war requisitions) were at a standstill. Total exports were reduced by more than 40 percent from the 1939 level.

Wheat exports fell off 78 percent in quantity, due to the curtailment of the British market and the complete closure of the continental markets. Increased exports to the Orient were not sufficient to offset these declines to any great extent. While the major export crops bore the full burden of war-curtailed markets, certain relatively minor products or minor groups of products were in greater demand in 1940 than in 1939. In fact, the total value of commodities that moved in larger quantities in the past year constituted close to 25 percent of the value of all farm exports. Some 50 commodities shared in the gross increase of nearly 42 million dollars, and of this the 16 commodities listed below constituted 80 percent, while the first four items alone constituted 50 percent.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Export value</u>		<u>Increase in 1940</u>
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>over 1939</u>
	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>
Condensed and evaporated milk	2.1	10.8	8.7
Corn grain	19.8	25.7	5.9
Cornstarch and corn flour	4.5	7.6	3.1
Refined sugar	7.0	10.3	3.3
Hops	1.6	3.3	1.7
Glucose and corn sugar	2.0	3.6	1.6
Seeds (excluding oilseeds)	2.4	3.5	1.1
Essential oils	4.0	5.1	1.1
Malt	0.4	1.5	1.1
Canned tomatoes and tomato paste	0.4	1.1	0.7
Dried milk	2.4	3.3	0.9
Dried beans	2.0	2.9	0.9
Dried peas	0.8	1.6	0.8
Canned beans and pork and beans	0.4	1.3	0.9
Milled rice	8.9	9.6	0.7
Rye grain	0.1	0.8	0.7
Total above	58.8	92.0	33.2
Other commodities contributing to-total increase	28.0	36.4	8.4
Total of commodities increasing ..	86.8	128.4	41.6

The rise in exports of commodities on this list indicates as graphically as the steep declines in the groups of major exports how greatly the war has affected the whole course of farm exports from the United States. Exports of some commodities, notably rye grain, condensed and evaporated milk, and canned tomatoes, which were formerly relatively unimportant, were multiplied several times over. Exports of canned beans and pork and beans, hops, and dried peas also increased greatly by comparison with the previous year's figures.

Destination of United States Exports

A general dislocation and a shift in the demand for various products in the principal foreign markets of the United States characterized the export trade in 1940. In Europe, for example, the shift brought about an increase of 480 million dollars in nonagricultural exports from the United States and a decline of 140 million dollars in farm exports. This was due mainly to the United Kingdom. The enormous declines in both types of exports to many of the continental countries, notably to Germany, Poland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark, overbalanced the increased exports to numerous other countries, including France, Greece, Finland, and the Soviet Union. (See tables on pages 900 to 906, inclusive.)

In the Western Hemisphere, Canada took about 200 million dollars more in nonagricultural products in 1940 than in 1939, while imports of agricultural products, although they increased, did so by less than 10 million dollars. Similar changes occurred in United States exports to almost all of the Latin American countries. Increases occurred in exports of both groups of products to these countries, but farm products moved in only modestly larger volume, while the rise in nonfarm exports amounted to over 30 percent. The bulk of the increase was due to Argentina, Brazil, and Panama.

Among the principal markets for United States products in the Orient, Japan's increase in imports of nonfarm products from the United States in 1940 largely offset a severely reduced demand for cotton and a considerable decline in that for other agricultural commodities, bringing both to levels far below those of the 3 preceding years. China maintained imports of United States farm products at little less than the relatively high level of 1939. The value of nonfarm products going to China, however, was almost double that of the previous year.

Other Asiatic and Pacific markets for the most part improved for United States exporters of both farm and nonfarm products. British India and Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, and Thailand, all increased their takings of both categories of products. Australia also imported more nonagricultural products than in recent years, although agricultural imports from the United States were far below the level of recent years.

Markets for farm exports

Since the principal market for United States farm products is still the United Kingdom, the evolving war-economy program of that country was without a doubt the outstanding influence at work on farm exports from this country in 1940. The blockade of the expanding area of Europe under Axis domination was also of primary importance.

Cotton exports in 1940 were reduced to zero in the once important markets of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, which had already been severely cut down in 1939 from the level of earlier years. Other important markets that were drastically cut in 1940 were Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia. However, as a result of the high rate of exports in the first part of 1940, which was discussed on page 888, the total European market was reduced by no more than roughly 12 percent from 1939. (See table on page 907.)

All of the major markets among the Latin American Republics, on the other hand, reduced their cotton imports from the United States in varying degrees. Cuban imports dropped most sharply, and for all of the Republics as a whole there was a net decline of about one-third.

The two main markets for United States cotton in the Orient both declined, the Japanese sharply, and the Chinese to a considerable extent. While the Japanese decline was a continuation of successive reductions in past years, Chinese takings were reduced only by comparison with the very high figure for 1939, but were still far above those for 1937 and 1938.

The monotony of the reduced exports to Europe of United States farm products other than cotton in 1940 was relieved by few instances of a reverse development. (See table on page 908.) The exceptions were Greece, Portugal, the Soviet Union, and, of minor importance, Yugoslavia. Because of the occupation of Greece and Yugoslavia in 1941, moreover, these two exceptions must for the time being at least be considered as of a non-recurrent nature. Against the total net decline of almost 123 million dollars in exports to Europe, the increase in value of exports to these four countries was only 4 million dollars.

To the countries of the Western Hemisphere, however, there was maintained, with few exceptions, a steady flow of farm exports from the United States. A considerable increase also occurred in exports to the Philippine Islands, and relatively minor rises in exports to other oriental and oceanic markets. These expanding markets for United States farm products other than cotton created, in fact, a net increase in the value of such exports to non-European markets as a whole equal to some 14 million dollars, or roughly 8 percent above the value for 1939.

It is interesting to note which countries have taken increased amounts of the products whose exports, listed in the table on page 896, expanded in 1940. Their main destination has been the United Kingdom. Otherwise, however, they have gone, not to the countries decreasing their takings of major United States farm exports, but to ordinarily unimportant foreign markets.

Cornstarch and glucose, corn grain, evaporated milk, canned tomatoes, and canned pork and beans owe their larger export volume chiefly to increased takings by the British and by the Canadians (largely for re-export to the United Kingdom). Considerable increases occurred also in the British demand for dried milk and dried beans and peas. 1/ But other expanding markets for United States farm exports were British Malaya, French Indochina, and the Netherlands Indies, which became new and important purchasers of condensed milk; Cuba, which turned to the United States for larger rice supplies than usual because of increased costs of securing rice from normal pre-war sources in the Orient; and Venezuela, which imported dried milk in considerably increased quantities. 2/

Refined sugar moved to Greece and France in larger volume in 1940, and sizable increases occurred also in shipments to Hungary, Iceland, Syria, and Turkey, due largely to war dislocation of normal sources of supply. Latin American countries obtained part of their 1940 malt supplies in this country when the usual sources in Europe were closed; unusually large rye exports were reported to Sweden, Finland, and the United Kingdom; larger shipments of fresh beef and veal and fresh pork went to the Panama Canal Zone in 1940, and Canada also took larger quantities of fresh pork than in 1939; and large increases occurred in exports of hops to Canada, Japan, Ireland, and several Latin American countries.

Most of the vegetable oils exported by the United States moved out of the country in considerably larger volume than in 1939. The biggest increase was in coconut oil, particularly that classified as inedible. Finland entered the market with purchases of nearly 3 million pounds, having purchased none in 1939, and Canadian takings jumped from 7 million to almost 12 million pounds. Finland also increased purchases of the edible type from about 2 million to nearly 8 million pounds. In addition, the bulk of the increase in soybean-oil exports went to Finland, with Switzerland also purchasing a large amount, having taken none in 1939. The unavailability of oils from the usually important Danish and Netherland sources may be taken as an important factor in the situation.

1/ See Supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets, March 25, 1941, for full discussion.

2/ See Supplement to Foreign Crops and Markets, February 12, 1941, page 187.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of total (domestic) products,
1937 - 1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Europe-				
United Kingdom	529,556	513,955	498,661	992,688
Greece	5,829	8,030	6,298	9,717
Yugoslavia.....	2,645	2,470	2,970	2,955
Ireland	12,138	27,251	9,786	8,149
Switzerland	9,411	10,469	17,898	21,240
Portugal	15,046	10,897	9,916	17,741
Spain	5,999	12,260	25,857	24,990
U.S.S.R.	42,829	69,603	51,808	82,087
Finland	12,243	11,965	13,172	23,533
Sweden	64,317	63,818	94,164	36,037
Italy	75,775	57,821	58,469	48,975
France	161,105	132,076	180,192	245,450
Belgium	94,703	76,445	64,195	24,466
Netherlands	88,573	96,038	96,588	33,684
Norway	21,964	22,466	31,816	14,312
Denmark	17,150	24,760	24,866	5,875
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	26,193	24,565	15,987	0
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	13,009	26,376	3,734	0
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	126,055	105,007	44,491	154
Other Europe	13,374	15,161	14,164	12,275
Total Europe	1,337,914	1,311,433	1,265,032	1,604,328
Canada	491,489	452,957	468,907	681,942
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	34,152	42,582	38,264	21,570
Latin American Republics & Canal Zone-				
Mexico	105,761	59,526	80,800	94,413
Argentina	93,831	86,500	70,621	106,323
Cuba	90,760	75,678	80,830	84,133
Brazil	68,271	61,708	79,886	109,644
Venezuela	46,229	52,069	61,589	68,048
Colombia	38,731	40,513	50,639	51,118
Chile	23,742	24,488	26,638	43,046
Other L. A. Republics and C. Z.	103,049	89,183	111,513	161,730
Total L.A. Republics & C. Z. ...	570,374	489,665	562,516	718,515
Japan	287,566	238,767	231,645	223,918
British South Africa	89,778	71,648	70,300	105,729
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung	85,716	72,398	89,173	104,394
Philippine Islands	84,893	86,297	99,758	93,176
Australia	73,360	68,802	61,272	75,213
British India	b/43,649	33,377	42,706	68,216
Netherlands Indies	25,000	27,483	35,348	53,683
New Zealand	23,824	23,396	16,476	18,071
Other countries	151,214	138,364	141,946	165,426
Total exports	3,298,929	3,057,169	3,123,343	3,934,181

a/ See general note, page 929.

b/ Includes Burma.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural (domestic) products
1937 - 1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Prel. dollars
<u>Europe-</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	260,526	289,865	195,128	145,865
Gibraltar	40	19	34	19
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	201	335	321	30
Greece	1,153	2,695	487	3,491
Yugoslavia	1,205	1,069	1,656	408
Ireland	7,982	23,685	6,187	4,063
Iceland	5	23	198	688
Switzerland	1,803	2,286	6,162	4,732
Portugal	3,498	4,406	2,287	2,073
Azores and Madeira Islands	55	63	185	58
Spain	468	464	10,550	6,522
U.S.S.R.	733	18	1,720	10,886
Estonia	684	650	876	5
Latvia	500	573	405	87
Lithuania <u>a/</u>	94	97	27	17
Finland	3,732	3,691	3,317	4,716
Sweden	13,395	11,865	23,752	5,056
Bulgaria	98	255	22	45
Rumania	56	192	80	173
Italy	35,193	21,829	21,133	17,732
Albania	3	1	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Hungary <u>a/</u>	97	272	550	650
France	60,357	38,970	30,912	32,549
Belgium	30,737	33,239	26,922	8,241
Netherlands	33,225	43,944	39,694	14,293
Norway	4,550	6,625	10,846	3,552
Denmark	5,058	10,169	7,809	3,237
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	13,029	11,354	5,105	0
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	3,623	13,777	2,552	0
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	62,136	36,419	12,518	<u>b/</u>
Total Europe	544,236	558,850	411,435	269,188
Canada	<u>c/</u> 65,824	<u>c/</u> 93,664	<u>c/</u> 58,962	<u>c/</u> 68,454
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,676	2,569	3,242	3,435
Greenland	0	<u>b/</u>	2	224

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural (domestic) products,
1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba	21,490	20,999	21,117	23,145
Venezuela	3,831	5,257	7,880	8,154
Panama, Republic & Canal Zone	5,122	5,274	6,206	9,217
Mexico	6,141	7,179	6,859	5,892
Colombia	2,447	2,916	4,855	4,506
Brazil	2,121	1,704	1,730	2,541
Argentina	2,576	1,790	1,277	2,064
Costa Rica	918	1,021	1,251	1,247
Chile	889	1,409	953	1,232
Guatemala	1,059	911	891	826
Dominican Republic	713	796	759	825
Peru	1,207	629	689	813
Haiti	890	647	649	712
Ecuador	759	651	1,006	698
Honduras	536	689	589	662
Nicaragua	455	254	374	454
Bolivia	963	398	326	427
Uruguay	304	183	314	370
El Salvador	531	427	437	341
Paraguay	10	10	23	9
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	52,962	53,144	58,185	64,135
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	1,509	1,741	2,053	2,535
British West Indies	2,971	3,287	3,611	2,027
French West Indies	800	718	437	1,181
British Honduras	162	184	231	261
Surinam	197	187	176	233
British Guiana	248	216	249	154
French Guiana	70	29	11	88
Falkland Islands	b/	b/	b/	0
Total Latin America	58,919	59,506	64,953	70,614
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
Japan	68,685	56,483	45,509	32,005
China	8,127	10,076	26,527	24,326
Hong Kong	2,670	2,867	3,093	3,577
Kwantung	1,641	1,827	658	60

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural (domestic) products,
1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u> Prel.
<u>Asia and Oceania, Continued-</u>				
Philippine Islands	9,367	10,404	10,696	12,352
British India d/	8,388	6,058	5,133	7,412
Burma (British) e/		97	92	208
Australia	9,771	9,900	8,672	5,777
New Zealand	2,324	2,353	2,675	2,819
Netherlands Indies	1,414	1,311	1,779	2,557
French Indochina	991	1,429	1,266	2,546
British Malaya	695	663	820	1,330
Thailand (Siam)	952	877	626	1,056
Turkey in Asia and Europe	1,053	217	480	552
Ceylon	428	450	490	265
Iran (Persia)	9	11	43	20
<u>Africa-</u>				
Union of South Africa	1,840	975	1,476	1,638
Other British South Africa	85	25	31	71
Egypt	1,807	2,003	1,294	1,573
Gold Coast	1,001	782	756	711
Nigeria	1,000	747	713	480
Other British West Africa	109	82	84	19
Belgian Congo	135	120	157	364
Tunisia	83	153	67	268
Algeria	179	160	65	54
Madagascar	7	5	3	3
Other French Africa	1,005	923	729	422
Mozambique	213	194	217	225
Other Portuguese Africa	142	107	99	110
Morocco	197	102	75	177
British East Africa	171	145	384	174
Other countries	1,338	1,411	1,783	1,522
Total	797,482	827,546	655,086	513,588

a/ See general note, page 929. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes exports of grains and preparations which were valued at \$14,434,000 in 1937, \$50,132,000 in 1938, \$7,763,000 in 1939, and \$11,994,000 in 1940, most of which is presumably in transit to other countries. d/ Includes Burma. e/ Not separately classified.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of nonagricultural
products, 1937 - 1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom	269,030	224,090	303,534	846,822
Gibraltar	313	413	146	7
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus	606	424	285	72
Greece	4,676	5,335	5,811	6,226
Yugoslavia	1,440	1,401	1,314	2,548
Ireland	4,155	3,565	3,600	4,086
Iceland	170	108	225	1,501
Switzerland	7,608	8,183	11,736	16,508
Portugal	11,548	6,490	7,629	15,668
Azores and Madeira Islands....	252	123	332	228
Spain	5,531	11,797	15,306	18,468
U.S.S.R.	42,096	69,536	50,087	71,201
Estonia	560	923	612	302
Latvia	1,231	769	964	532
Lithuania <u>a/</u>	414	593	318	48
Finland	8,510	8,274	9,855	18,817
Sweden	50,922	51,953	70,412	30,981
Bulgaria	387	499	329	551
Rumania	6,871	6,109	6,082	4,586
Italy	40,582	35,992	37,337	31,243
Albania	144	274	130	5
Hungary <u>a/</u>	595	2,449	2,042	2,671
France	100,748	93,106	149,280	212,901
Belgium	63,966	43,206	37,273	16,225
Netherlands	55,348	52,093	56,894	19,391
Norway	17,413	15,841	20,970	10,760
Denmark	12,092	14,591	17,057	2,638
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	13,164	13,210	10,882	0
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	9,386	12,599	1,182	0
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	63,920	68,588	31,973	154
Total Europe	793,678	752,584	853,597	1,335,140
Canada	425,664	359,293	409,945	613,488
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,797	5,053	5,532	6,900
Greenland	<u>b/</u>	2	10	514

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of nonagricultural products, 1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba	69,269	54,680	59,713	60,988
Venezuela	42,398	46,812	53,709	59,894
Panama, Republic and Canal Zone	19,727	19,024	26,274	53,780
Mexico	99,620	52,348	73,941	88,521
Colombia	36,234	37,597	45,784	46,612
Brazil	66,150	60,004	78,156	107,103
Argentina	91,255	84,710	69,344	104,319
Costa Rica	3,515	4,395	8,454	10,180
Chile	22,853	23,079	25,685	41,814
Guatemala	6,338	5,925	7,620	8,213
Dominican Republic	5,658	4,822	5,928	6,038
Peru	17,677	15,958	18,152	21,783
Haiti	3,136	2,952	4,427	3,859
Ecuador	4,244	2,621	4,758	5,604
Honduras	4,956	5,564	5,177	6,574
Nicaragua	2,838	2,513	3,876	5,592
Bolivia	4,898	4,987	4,170	7,260
Uruguay	12,801	4,821	4,812	10,756
El Salvador	3,063	3,076	3,701	4,290
Paraguay	732	633	650	1,200
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	517,412	436,521	504,331	654,380
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	32,643	40,841	36,211	19,035
British West Indies	18,621	18,143	17,432	18,764
French West Indies	1,423	1,276	974	983
British Honduras	829	867	783	889
Surinam	489	575	736	1,868
British Guiana	807	804	1,019	1,504
French Guiana	212	89	80	106
Falkland Islands	4	8	3	3
Total Latin America	572,440	499,124	561,569	697,532
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
Japan	218,881	182,285	186,136	191,913
China	41,418	24,388	28,933	53,014
Hong Kong	17,450	18,157	14,887	13,653
Kwantung	14,410	15,082	15,076	9,764

Continued -

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of nonagricultural products, 1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia and Oceania, Continued-	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Philippine Islands	75,526	75,892	89,062	80,824
British India	c/ 35,261	27,319	37,573	60,804
Burma (British)	d/	2,219	3,958	7,831
Australia	63,590	58,902	52,600	69,436
New Zealand	21,499	21,043	13,801	15,252
Netherlands Indies	23,585	26,172	33,569	51,126
French Indochina	1,537	1,687	6,954	3,458
British Malaya	8,042	8,128	8,970	14,132
Thailand (Siam)	2,728	2,380	3,889	8,597
Turkey in Asia and Europe	13,803	12,978	7,772	7,447
Ceylon	1,290	888	1,104	1,691
Iran (Persia)	5,447	9,107	4,364	6,440
Africa-				
Union of South Africa	86,452	68,978	67,569	102,090
Other British South Africa	1,401	1,671	1,224	1,930
Egypt	11,857	11,266	12,528	18,970
Gold Coast	4,589	2,003	1,750	1,724
Nigeria	3,001	1,419	1,111	1,253
Other British West Africa	348	324	286	207
Belgian Congo	2,136	1,755	2,324	3,595
Tunisia	1,317	1,248	961	576
Algeria	2,247	2,538	1,983	1,369
Madagascar	487	502	402	287
Other French Africa	5,609	2,895	2,658	1,240
Nozambique	8,215	5,708	6,257	9,818
Other Portuguese Africa	1,145	1,178	1,141	1,231
Morocco	4,160	3,118	2,881	2,056
British East Africa	4,961	3,608	3,074	5,764
Other countries	20,476	18,729	22,807	16,527
Total	2,501,447	2,229,623	2,468,257	3,417,593

a/ See general note, page 929.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes Burma.

d/ Not separately classified.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of cotton, unmanufactured,
1937 - 1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom	92,045	41,945	58,467	72,811
Greece	29	3	22	722
Yugoslavia	1,160	982	1,644	389
Ireland	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	227	280	1,623	621
Portugal	2,729	1,464	1,307	643
Spain	0	147	10,202	6,400
U.S.S.R.	36	0	0	7,864
Finland	2,156	2,015	1,123	3,036
Sweden	6,051	4,345	11,016	1,603
Italy	33,688	19,794	19,730	17,051
France	45,693	24,636	21,321	24,087
Belgium	11,671	6,795	8,491	4,679
Netherlands	8,391	4,511	7,310	3,010
Norway	809	689	1,418	264
Denmark	2,320	1,701	1,995	280
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	12,167	10,492	4,821	0
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	2,699	12,043	2,121	0
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	52,952	18,271	9,579	0
Other Europe	1,281	1,688	1,476	720
Total Europe	276,104	151,801	163,666	144,180
Canada	18,392	12,516	15,163	18,163
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	0	0	0	0
<u>Latin American Republics & Canal Zone-</u>				
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0
Cuba	448	517	1,065	381
Brazil	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	10	0	200	7
Colombia	978	1,011	1,477	1,318
Chile	640	724	647	608
Other L. A. Republics and C. Z.	448	359	325	201
Total L. A. Republics & C. Z.	2,524	2,611	3,714	2,515
Japan	62,616	53,221	42,816	29,922
British South Africa	67	29	24	6
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung	1,811	3,621	14,235	11,377
Philippine Islands	53	119	138	339
Australia	477	548	508	1,262
British India	<u>b/</u> 5,773	2,925	1,528	3,833
Netherlands Indies	0	0	30	150
New Zealand	3	<u>c/</u>	18	0
Other countries	840	1,256	1,125	1,918
Total	368,660	228,647	242,965	213,665

a/ See general note, page 929. b/ Includes Burma. c/ Less than 500.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION: Value of agricultural exports
minus cotton, 1937-1940

Country of destination	Year ended December 31			
	<u>Agricultural minus cotton</u>			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom	168,481	247,920	136,661	73,054
Greece	1,124	2,692	465	2,769
Yugoslavia	45	87	12	19
Ireland	7,982	23,685	6,187	4,063
Switzerland	1,576	2,006	4,539	4,111
Portugal	769	2,942	980	1,430
Spain	468	317	348	122
U.S.S.R.	697	18	1,720	3,022
Finland	1,576	1,676	2,194	1,680
Sweden	7,344	7,520	12,736	3,453
Italy	1,505	2,035	1,403	681
France	14,664	14,334	9,591	8,462
Belgium	19,066	26,444	18,431	3,562
Netherlands	24,834	39,433	32,384	11,283
Norway	3,741	5,936	9,428	3,288
Denmark	2,738	8,468	5,814	2,957
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	862	862	284	0
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	924	1,734	431	0
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	9,184	18,148	2,939	<u>b/</u>
Other Europe	552	792	1,222	1,052
Total Europe	268,132	407,049	247,769	125,008
Canada	<u>c/</u> 47,432	<u>c/</u> 81,148	<u>c/</u> 43,799	<u>c/</u> 50,291
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	1,509	1,741	2,053	2,535
<u>Latin American Republics & Canal Zone-</u>				
Mexico	6,141	7,179	6,859	5,892
Argentina	2,576	1,790	1,277	2,064
Cuba	21,042	20,482	20,052	22,764
Brazil	2,121	1,704	1,730	2,541
Venezuela	3,821	5,257	7,680	8,147
Colombia	1,469	1,905	3,378	3,188
Chile	249	685	306	624
Other L. A. Republics and C. Z. ...	13,019	11,531	13,189	16,400
Total L. A. Republics & C. Z. ...	50,438	50,533	54,471	61,620
Japan	6,069	3,262	2,693	2,083
British South Africa	1,858	971	1,483	1,703
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung	10,627	11,149	16,043	16,585
Philippine Islands	9,314	10,285	10,558	12,013
Australia	9,294	9,352	8,164	4,515
British India	<u>d/</u> 2,615	3,133	3,605	3,579
Netherlands Indies	1,414	1,311	1,749	2,407
New Zealand	2,321	2,353	2,657	2,819
Other countries	17,799	16,612	17,077	17,765
Total agricultural minus cotton ...	428,822	598,899	412,121	302,923

a/ See general note, page 929. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes exports of grains and preparations which were valued at \$14,434,000 in 1937, \$50,132,000 in 1938, \$7,763,000 in 1939, and \$11,994,000 in 1940, most of which is presumably in transit to other countries. d/ Includes Burma.

Agricultural Imports

Since the beginning of the last decade, imports of supplementary farm products have been far below their value in the 1920's. (See table below.) The same has been true for quantities except in the 3 years of drought shortages in the United States. In 1940, while they rose somewhat, they still attained only a relatively modest level. The charts on page 912 trace the course of imports for the past 15 years, a period marked by great prosperity and great depression, by drought, and finally by war. The fluctuations in imports reflect clearly their response to these changing economic conditions. In 1940 imports responded to the increased industrial activity stimulated by defense efforts in the United States, and continued the gradual rise begun in 1939.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) a/: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1923-1940

Year ended December 31	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, Supplementary of all commodities
		Total	Comple- mentary b/	Supple- mentary b/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923	3,792	2,028	934	1,094	29
1924	3,610	1,911	927	984	27
1925	4,227	2,340	1,339	1,001	24
1926	4,431	2,410	1,443	973	22
1927	4,185	2,221	1,225	996	24
1928	4,091	2,100	1,145	955	23
1929	4,399	2,218	1,201	1,017	23
1930	3,061	1,469	768	701	23
1931	2,091	1,008	561	447	21
1932	1,323	668	372	296	22
1933	1,450	732	366	366	25
1934	1,636	821	408	413	25
1935	2,039	1,072	483	589	29
1936	2,424	1,242	547	695	29
1937	3,010	1,579	711	868	29
1938	1,950	956	479	477	24
1939	2,276	1,118	592	526	23
1940 Prel.	2,541	1,285	742	543	21

a/ General imports prior to 1934; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ See general note, page 929.

Since sugar forms so large a portion of total supplementary imports, and since it occupies a special position as a regulated import commodity, it is shown separately from the total in the charts on page 913, which also indicate the trend in imports of the remaining supplementary farm products. Their fluctuations contrast sharply with the relatively smooth quantity curve of sugar imports. In terms of value the imports of sugar

were less from year to year, and in 1940 there was an unusual decline of over 11 million dollars from 1939. In view of unchanged quantity imports, this decline can be attributed to the lower prices prevailing in 1940. These were the result of the large stocks accumulated during the temporary lifting of the quota late in 1939, when the war scare created a run on the domestic sugar market.

The tables on pages 911 and 914, show the commodities responsible for the net rise of 3 percent in the value of supplementary imports in 1940. They are mainly the raw materials necessary to the defense program, and certain consumer commodities which increased domestic prosperity has brought into greater demand. They are, moreover, chiefly such commodities as are not, even in normal times, produced in sufficient quantities in this country to fulfill domestic requirements.

The picture was dominated, however, by wool. Whereas the net increase in imports of supplementary products was less than 17 million dollars, the increase in imports of wool imported free in bond alone, was close to 30 million dollars. Because of the ban on the use of imported wools for military purposes until November 1940, only domestic wool was used to satisfy the large requirements of the armed forces, while normal civilian requirements were met by imported wools. The total imports of 226 million pounds in 1940 were probably the largest since the World War. At the same time, domestic production reached the record level of 450 million pounds.

Excluding wool and sugar, the value of imports of supplementary products as a whole in 1940 would have been almost the same as in 1939. Changes in the remaining commodities virtually cancelled each other out. This is not to say, however, that the increases and decreases in individual commodities were not significant in themselves.

Hide and skin imports for the year rose 12 percent in quantity, though only 6 percent in value. The rise, while not as startling as in the case of wool, brought the quantity of imports to a higher level than in any year since 1929. In value, however, imports of hides and skins were lower than in several years since 1929.

Tung-oil imports in spite of the severe declines reported in the later months of the year, were 23 percent above the level for 1939 in quantity, and 74 percent in value. Carnauba-wax imports, though only slightly increased in quantity, rose nearly 60 percent in value. These two, in spite of decreased imports of palm, olive, and perilla oils, among the more important of the vegetable oils, were the principal cause for the increase in value of 12 percent in the whole group in 1940.

Imports of feeds and fodders also increased considerably, and were approximately 40 percent above their average value in the past 10 years.

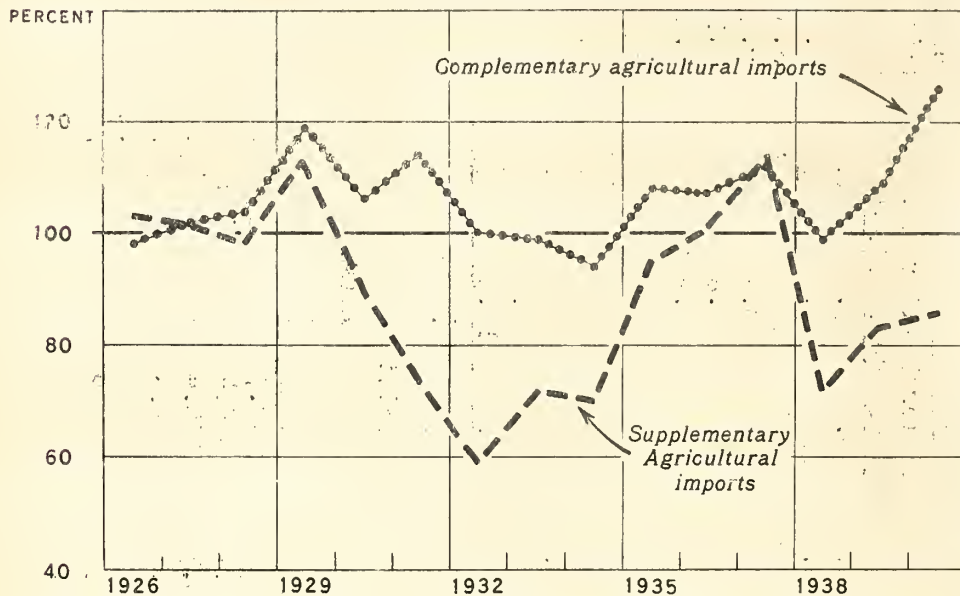
IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Value of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1929-1940

Year ended Dec. 31	Sugar	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Vegetable oils, expressed	Cheese	Wheat	Corn	Flax-seed	Nuts	Tallow	Fodders and feeds b/	Molasses
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1929....	188.3	57.2	99.4	22.4	c/	0.4	45.5	27.6	1.4	17.4	13.8
1930....	149.6	54.1	73.3	18.6	0.2	1.0	26.7	21.5	c/	17.0	15.4
1931....	114.4	42.1	47.9	14.7	c/	0.3	14.1	16.8	c/	6.5	9.3
1932....	95.8	27.3	29.1	12.1	c/	0.2	5.0	10.2	c/	2.3	5.8
1933....	104.9	24.6	34.2	10.8	c/	c/	13.6	8.8	c/	4.2	5.0
1934....	117.6	25.1	34.7	10.7	6.9	1.5	15.0	10.9	1.6	7.6	8.1
1935....	133.5	25.8	78.9	11.2	21.1	20.3	15.6	15.5	13.1	12.9	12.5
1936....	157.9	29.9	85.3	12.7	36.2	16.1	17.7	16.6	4.1	12.3	13.6
1937....	166.3	31.9	112.0	12.8	9.9	56.2	35.2	19.9	0.8	16.2	17.5
1938....	130.4	36.0	58.6	11.5	c/	0.3	19.9	13.5	0.1	3.9	10.2
1939....	124.6	36.9	51.0	12.8	0.1	0.3	18.4	14.5	c/	11.4	8.2
1940 d/	113.3	36.7	57.0	7.5	0.2	0.6	14.1	13.9	c/	13.2	12.8
	Wool e/	Cotton, unmanufactured	Beef, canned, including corned	Cattle, dutiable	Hides and skins f/	Barley malt	Total commodities listed	Total commodities supplementary	Total commodities	Commodities listed as percentage of supplementary	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	
1929....	46.7	53.3	10.1	20.1	137.1	c/	740.7	1,016.7	1,016.7	72.9	
1930....	26.2	25.2	7.6	6.7	92.2	0.1	535.4	700.9	700.9	76.4	
1931....	9.1	5.6	2.3	1.9	49.7	0.7	335.4	447.1	447.1	75.0	
1932....	2.8	5.0	2.1	1.5	22.4	0.8	222.4	296.0	296.0	75.1	
1933....	7.2	7.5	2.7	0.6	45.3	2.3	271.7	365.5	365.5	74.3	
1934....	7.0	9.5	3.0	0.6	35.3	5.1	300.2	412.8	412.8	72.7	
1935....	9.1	7.1	5.6	8.5	45.2	9.0	444.9	588.5	588.5	75.6	
1936....	30.0	12.0	8.4	10.7	54.3	7.2	525.0	694.9	694.9	75.6	
1937....	51.3	16.6	9.2	16.3	70.5	11.3	653.8	868.2	868.2	75.3	
1938....	10.0	9.6	8.4	9.1	29.4	2.8	353.7	476.6	476.6	74.2	
1939....	23.9	8.3	8.6	20.2	46.6	2.1	387.9	526.1	526.1	73.7	
1940 d/	53.5	10.6	6.9	16.6	49.5	1.1	407.5	542.8	542.8	75.1	

a/ Excludes wheat for grinding in bond and export. b/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat, unfit for human consumption. c/ Less than \$50,000. d/ Preliminary. e/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. f/ Prior to 1935, includes fish and reptile skins.

QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS

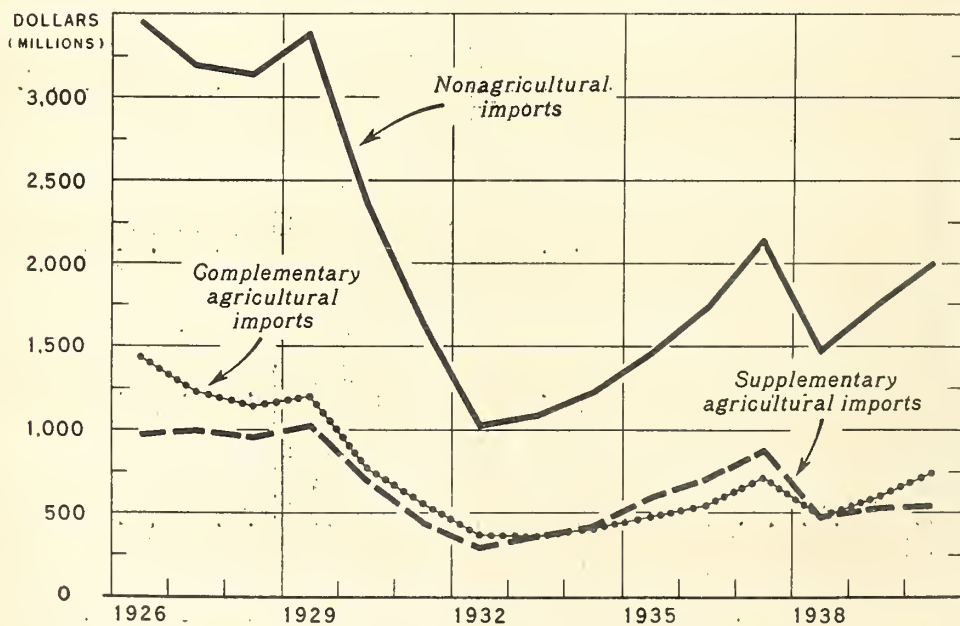
QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29 = 100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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VALUE OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS

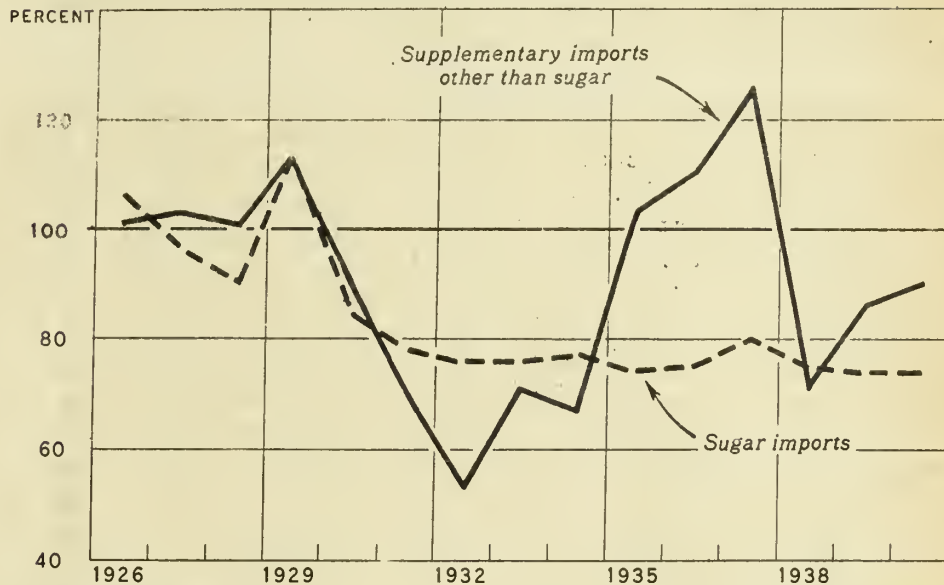


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NEG. 39134 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

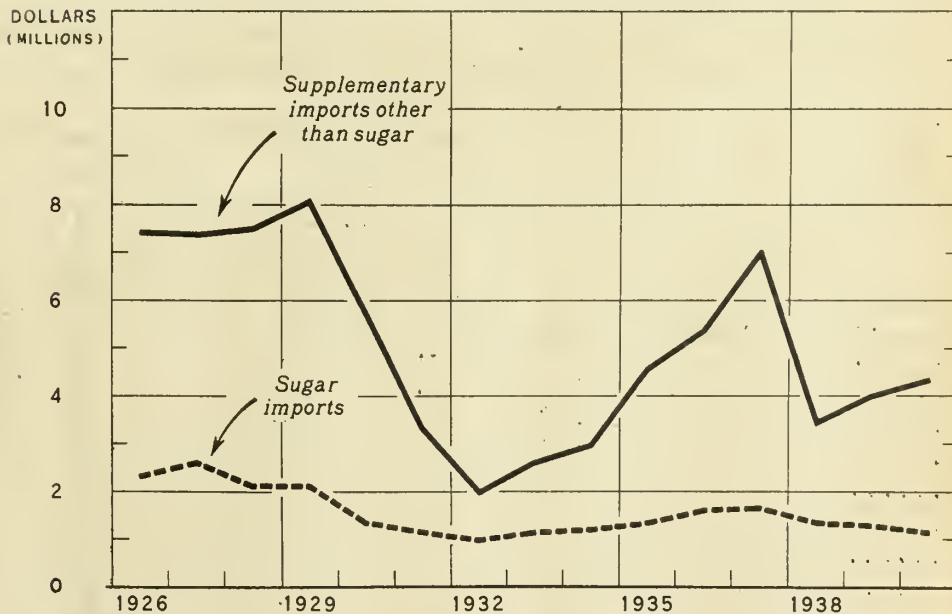
QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39130 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

VALUE OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND OTHER
SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39135 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Imports of molasses, almost entirely of the inedible variety, increased by more than 50 percent in value and only moderately less in quantity. The use of molasses in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, for which the defense program has greatly increased the demand, is mainly responsible for the increase in imports.

Decreases in 1940 imports of other leading supplementary products occurred notably in the case of cured pork, cheese, canned beef, cattle, flaxseed, and barley malt. All of these except cattle were not only well below their 1939 import level, but well below average levels in preceding years. Cattle imports, which in 1939 were at record high levels due to the unusually good market for feeder cattle, were lower in 1940 by some 15 percent, but were still above the average for preceding years. Ham, shoulder, and bacon imports were the most severely reduced, the main and almost the only source in recent years, Poland, being closed. They were roughly 95 percent less in quantity than the average in the 5-year period preceding 1940. Barley malt in 1940 was also unavailable from important sources in central Europe, while imports from the main source, Canada, were reduced by more than a third. In spite of unusual shipments from Australia and Chile, total imports were 52 percent below the 1939 level, which was already abnormally low. The chief sources of cheese imports were likewise cut off during the course of 1940, and imports were consequently reduced by 45 percent for the year as a whole. Increased domestic production of flaxseed, together with shipping difficulties, affected the marked reductions in flaxseed imports.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary agricultural commodities, 1929-1940 a/

Year ended Dec. 31	Sugar, raw	Cotton, unmanu- factured b/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Flaxseed	Oils	
					Tung	Coconut c/
	1,000 <u>short tons</u>	1,000 <u>bales</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1929	4,888	467	68,066	24,243	119,678	411,980
1930	3,495	269	71,543	12,662	126,323	317,943
1931	3,176	128	74,452	14,480	79,311	325,180
1932	2,971	142	56,906	7,919	75,922	249,117
1933	2,874	156	57,253	13,825	118,760	316,103
1934	2,997	148	57,785	14,170	110,007	314,805
1935	2,955	105	63,296	17,560	120,059	353,396
1936	2,969	177	67,518	15,365	134,830	322,065
1937	3,198	247	71,703	28,032	174,885	337,376
1938	2,975	193	71,406	15,364	107,456	363,941
1939	2,903	148	82,447	16,028	78,718	336,796
1940 Prel..	2,915	166	76,139	11,825	97,049	370,683

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary
agricultural commodities, 1929-1940 a/

- Continued

Year ended:	Cattle,	Hams,	Beef,	Cheese	Hides	Wool
Dec. 31	live	shoulders and bacon	canned, including:		and skins,	<u>c/</u> <u>e/</u>
		c/	corned c/		raw d/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1929	505	2,084	79,899	76,354	515,859	117,878
1930	234	1,980	56,105	68,959	399,911	88,062
1931	95	1,979	19,586	60,809	271,083	43,005
1932	106	3,015	24,639	53,639	190,240	16,178
1933	82	1,672	41,344	49,497	339,978	41,459
1934	66	969	46,674	47,532	200,781	34,048
1935	378	5,227	76,263	48,933	303,476	48,634
1936	410	26,088	87,804	59,849	307,827	122,951
1937	507	47,422	88,097	60,650	308,749	159,560
1938	434	14,246	78,597	54,431	179,315	34,253
1939	764	36,324	85,870	59,071	321,014	102,565
1940 Prel.	644	1,758	61,345	32,623	359,946	225,953
	Corn,	Barley	Rye,	Wheat,	Bran, shorts, etc.,	
	grain	malt c/	grain	grain	of wheat	
			c/	c/ f/	Direct	Withdrawn
					imports	bonded mills
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	pounds	bushels	bushels	short tons	short tons
1929	407	1,025	g/	36	161	144
1930	1,556	4,309	7	317	280	150
1931	618	39,875	82	54	143	130
1932	344	52,533	g/	3	22	66
1933	160	109,183	8,006	32	128	94
1934	2,959	193,728	7,622	7,736	150	69
1935	43,242	320,623	9,643	27,439	288	92
1936	31,471	301,767	3,889	39,669	270	103
1937	86,337	371,243	207	8,684	170	131
1938	404	100,576	g/	48	28	31
1939	490	101,130	g/	217	341	118
1940 Prel.	1,521	48,639	60	378	403	83

a/ General imports prior to 1934, except as otherwise noted.

b/ Excludes linters; bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Imports for consumption.

d/ Prior to 1936, includes a small amount of reptile and fish skins.

e/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

f/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export.

g/ Less than 500 bushels.

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Origin of total imports

The United States imported a larger volume of both agricultural and nonagricultural products from most areas of the world in 1940 than in 1939. The curtailment of available supplies of many commodities coming from Europe, and the growing needs for defense raw materials originating in Latin America and the Orient, strikingly altered the geographical lines of our import trade. (See tables on pages 917 to 923, inclusive.)

A decline of over 230 million dollars constituted a reduction of 38 percent in total imports from Europe. Only a few countries, along the fringes of Europe, including Greece, Malta and Cyprus, Spain and Gibraltar, Portugal, the Azores and the Madeira Islands, Ireland, and Iceland, sent as much as in 1939. Declines in imports from Brazil and Columbia were insignificant compared with a total increase in imports of Latin American products of a little less than 100 million dollars, or 20 percent of the 1939 value.

The vast increases in imports from the Orient eclipsed all others. From Malaya and the Netherlands Indies alone came nearly 200 million more dollars worth of products in 1940 than in 1939. Included in this amount was a 60-million-dollar increase in tin imports. British India, Ceylon, French Indochina, and China also increased their exports to the United States in significant amounts. Imports from Japan and the Philippine Islands, on the other hand, were reduced, although only to a slight extent. Finally, the British Empire countries, Canada, Australia, and the Union of South Africa, helped to swell the larger volume of 1940 imports.

Sources of farm imports

Of the 265-million-dollar increase in imports in 1940, well over half was in complementary agricultural products, coming mainly from the Orient, and some 6 percent in supplementary farm commodities. British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies supplied 130 million dollars worth more of agricultural commodities than in 1939. Further important increases in imports coming from British India and Ceylon amounted to more than 18 million dollars, while an almost equal rise occurred in such imports from China.

Declines in imports, mainly from Japan, the Philippine Islands, and New Zealand, were by comparison of minor importance. South American agricultural products entering the United States in 1940 were valued at well over 30 million dollars more than in the previous year. Although declines occurred in imports from six of the Latin American Republics, all were minor with the exception of those from Brazil, which fell 7 million dollars.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of total
imports, 1937 - 1940

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Europe-				
United Kingdom.....	200,129	118,366	151,309	135,694
Greece.....	12,568	14,339	15,891	16,052
Yugoslavia.....	6,237	4,719	5,547	1,652
Ireland.....	1,708	1,022	1,478	2,059
Portugal.....	8,633	4,113	6,347	10,696
Spain.....	14,176	9,535	10,060	13,579
U.S.S.R.	27,239	23,502	24,494	22,274
Sweden.....	58,578	45,067	42,100	17,153
Italy.....	47,433	42,208	38,808	25,177
France.....	73,377	54,378	61,376	38,827
Belgium.....	74,149	42,029	62,926	29,513
Netherlands.....	53,024	30,117	28,272	8,591
Norway.....	24,527	16,533	21,825	7,467
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	35,729	27,201	5,538	171
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	96,733	63,840	54,665	7,065
Other Europe.....	86,573	71,064	80,668	41,827
Total Europe.....	820,813	568,033	611,304	377,797
Canada.....	394,241	256,647	332,568	400,563
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)....	20,339	20,118	19,580	19,129
Latin American Republics & C.Z.-				
Cuba.....	146,898	105,444	101,086	107,321
Brazil.....	119,514	97,748	106,305	104,782
Argentina.....	136,302	41,674	58,549	80,571
Colombia.....	52,255	49,377	48,944	47,498
Mexico.....	55,258	42,483	54,432	62,938
Guatemala.....	9,606	9,530	10,721	11,082
Honduras.....	5,636	5,677	7,016	9,494
El Salvador.....	8,548	5,673	6,877	7,014
Venezuela.....	22,751	20,051	23,415	41,132
Ecuador.....	3,964	2,570	3,523	4,587
Other Latin American Rep. & C.Z.	95,511	67,171	74,895	116,236
Total Latin American Rep. & C.Z.	656,243	447,398	495,763	592,655
British Malaya.....	242,819	112,146	149,080	268,448
Netherlands Indies.....	115,315	68,820	93,135	167,633
Japan.....	195,086	131,633	161,095	156,931
Philippine Islands.....	126,057	94,162	91,906	89,632
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.....	111,440	51,922	65,600	92,090
British India..... <u>b/</u>	94,484	57,968	66,329	101,109
Ceylon.....	20,673	16,286	21,066	30,378
Australia.....	39,061	8,768	15,753	24,286
French Indochina.....	6,489	7,176	9,596	12,431
New Zealand.....	21,081	7,388	11,554	8,084
British West Africa.....	34,704	9,454	17,483	24,855
Other countries.....	111,007	91,705	114,287	174,647
Total from all countries.....	3,009,852	1,949,624	2,276,099	2,540,668

a/ See general note, page 929. b/ Includes Burma.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937 - 1940

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom.....	23,245	8,935	9,715	8,366
Gibraltar.....	b/	b/	0	0
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.....	534	90	190	318
Greece.....	11,395	13,592	14,365	14,936
Yugoslavia.....	2,216	1,668	3,031	948
Ireland.....	1,022	609	984	1,699
Iceland.....	91	12	30	94
Switzerland.....	2,595	2,795	3,624	1,946
Portugal.....	2,076	1,096	2,066	2,957
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	28	18	27	35
Spain.....	9,932	7,403	7,620	9,888
U.S.S.R.....	3,147	1,721	2,875	2,922
Estonia.....	164	178	167	19
Latvia.....	520	226	304	2
Lithuania <u>a/</u>	486	529	373	54
Finland.....	507	583	402	74
Sweden.....	498	660	528	100
Bulgaria.....	740	1,212	2,063	1,647
Rumania.....	1,070	691	779	156
Italy.....	25,950	23,735	21,708	14,799
Albania.....	133	90	120	114
Hungary <u>a/</u>	4,076	2,969	3,144	1,308
France.....	19,170	14,105	13,458	7,291
Belgium.....	11,127	3,846	3,925	1,882
Netherlands.....	22,645	11,915	8,993	2,539
Norway.....	378	388	524	179
Denmark.....	4,777	2,293	2,021	419
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	15,092	11,780	9,188	88
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	5,291	3,507	871	6
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	11,987	3,799	3,314	1,161
Total Europe.....	180,892	120,445	116,409	75,947
Canada.....	c/77,776	c/22,429	c/46,932	c/46,136
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	449	199	339	431
Greenland.....	0	0	0	b/

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba.....	136,087	97,903	94,384	97,889
Brazil.....	116,793	95,421	102,415	95,623
Argentina.....	127,625	36,380	50,824	71,568
Colombia.....	50,551	48,410	46,809	45,154
Mexico.....	28,702	25,240	26,538	24,845
Uruguay.....	12,663	5,286	8,482	16,816
Guatemala.....	9,075	8,780	9,668	10,362
Honduras.....	5,431	5,311	6,720	9,120
El Salvador.....	8,461	5,569	6,831	6,983
Venezuela.....	5,474	2,986	3,618	5,619
Dominican Republic.....	7,097	5,275	5,559	5,070
Panama, Republic and Canal Zone	4,114	3,445	3,503	4,347
Peru.....	3,485	2,345	2,978	3,943
Ecuador.....	3,209	2,030	2,988	3,675
Costa Rica.....	4,327	3,541	2,737	3,601
Haiti.....	2,697	2,861	2,940	3,479
Chile.....	3,372	1,306	1,225	2,824
Nicaragua.....	2,739	2,226	2,619	2,581
Paraguay.....	248	517	707	870
Bolivia.....	75	117	116	138
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone.	532,225	354,949	381,661	414,507
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies.....	5,328	3,793	3,837	3,377
British Honduras.....	483	342	276	337
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies).	227	186	251	231
French West Indies.....	66	33	102	165
Surinam.....	30	21	59	106
British Guiana.....	64	14	107	18
French Guiana.....	61	9	8	7
Falkland Islands.....	0	11	9	0
Total Latin America.....	538,484	359,358	386,310	418,748
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya.....	161,660	77,936	100,842	168,156
Netherlands Indies.....	106,958	63,692	84,502	147,602
Japan.....	118,471	94,442	120,301	118,700
Philippine Islands.....	113,495	80,772	77,915	74,202

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of agricultural products, 1937 - 1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Asia and Oceania, Continued-</u>				
China.....	62,241	27,098	37,360	55,170
Hong Kong.....	5,029	1,590	1,959	2,095
Kwantung.....	2,898	945	1,621	952
British India.....	d/42,010	22,507	28,662	38,724
Burma (British).....	e/	21	58	645
Ceylon.....	19,990	15,947	20,652	29,586
Turkey in Asia and Europe.....	11,154	13,231	13,617	13,841
Australia.....	29,325	5,230	10,415	13,642
French Indochina.....	6,426	7,058	9,436	10,924
New Zealand.....	18,844	6,248	10,552	6,458
Iran (Persia).....	656	457	655	1,976
Thailand (Siam).....	62	30	61	560
<u>Africa-</u>				
Gold Coast.....	17,307	3,149	6,798	11,491
Nigeria.....	12,961	3,755	6,675	7,656
Other British West Africa.....	780	311	436	285
Union of South Africa.....	7,727	1,710	3,972	9,727
Other British South Africa.....	0	21	65	96
British East Africa.....	4,312	5,210	5,201	6,443
Egypt.....	11,505	4,420	5,819	5,134
Algeria.....	1,943	1,498	1,088	378
Tunisia.....	734	1,698	656	342
Madagascar.....	772	1,252	1,450	2,260
Other French Africa.....	4,628	2,021	2,572	975
Belgium Congo.....	2,167	1,270	1,231	1,221
Morocco.....	1,951	1,055	1,113	733
Mozambique.....	34	63	10	99
Other Portuguese Africa.....	898	541	576	601
Other countries.....	14,785	7,910	11,533	13,365
Total.....	1,579,324	955,520	1,117,793	1,285,301

a/ See general note, page 929.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Includes wheat for milling in bond and export, valued at \$9,834,000 in 1937, \$2,503,000 in 1938, \$5,938,000 in 1939, and \$5,869,000 in 1940.

d/ Includes Burma.

e/ Not separately classified.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of
nonagricultural products, 1937-1940

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>Prel.</u> <u>dollars</u>
<u>Europe</u>				
United Kingdom	176,884	109,432	141,594	127,328
Gibraltar	2	2	3	8
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	1,460	613	409	1,091
Greece	1,173	747	1,526	1,116
Yugoslavia	4,021	3,050	2,516	704
Ireland	687	413	494	360
Iceland	968	1,176	1,347	2,539
Switzerland	23,499	19,979	26,779	23,291
Portugal	6,557	3,017	4,281	7,739
Azores and Madeira Islands	613	456	555	789
Spain	4,245	2,133	2,439	3,691
U.S.S.R.	24,091	21,781	21,619	19,352
Estonia	755	1,074	1,368	163
Latvia	313	344	421	126
Lithuania <u>a/</u>	729	414	120	27
Finland	17,070	17,488	20,262	5,317
Sweden	58,080	44,407	41,571	17,053
Bulgaria	56	64	123	82
Rumania	3,612	1,846	1,608	862
Italy	21,483	18,474	17,099	10,378
Albania	25	40	22	7
Hungary <u>a/</u>	1,177	696	865	538
France	54,207	40,274	47,918	31,536
Belgium	63,022	38,184	59,001	27,631
Netherlands	30,379	18,202	19,279	6,052
Norway	24,149	16,145	21,302	7,288
Denmark	1,619	1,304	1,754	593
Poland and Danzig <u>a/</u>	3,860	2,097	2,601	120
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	30,439	23,695	4,668	165
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	84,746	60,041	51,351	5,904
Total Europe	639,921	447,588	494,895	301,850
Canada	316,465	234,218	285,635	354,427
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,112	5,293	6,252	8,477
Greenland	725	731	564	1,328

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of
nonagricultural products, 1937-1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba.....	10,811	7,542	6,702	9,432
Brazil.....	2,722	2,327	3,889	9,159
Argentina.....	8,677	5,294	7,725	9,003
Colombia.....	1,705	968	2,135	2,344
Mexico.....	26,555	17,243	27,894	38,093
Uruguay.....	201	71	106	192
Guatemala.....	532	750	1,054	720
Honduras.....	205	367	296	374
El Salvador.....	37	103	45	31
Venezuela.....	17,278	17,065	19,797	35,513
Dominican Republic.....	281	554	228	289
Panama, Republic and Canal Zone	511	479	559	574
Peru.....	11,419	9,974	10,849	11,421
Ecuador.....	754	540	535	912
Costa Rica.....	107	560	492	319
Haiti.....	191	100	94	143
Chile.....	40,264	27,286	29,726	54,146
Nicaragua.....	363	240	285	327
Paraguay.....	841	760	1,003	1,048
Bolivia.....	514	226	683	4,108
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone..	124,018	92,449	114,102	178,148
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies.....	2,025	1,490	1,742	1,700
British Honduras.....	1,281	2,001	1,440	1,609
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)..	20,113	19,932	19,329	18,898
French West Indies.....	168	152	55	15
Surinam.....	3,005	3,034	3,544	4,064
British Guiana.....	683	553	355	400
French Guiana.....	24	27	28	19
Falkland Islands.....	2	3	1	5
Total Latin America.....	151,319	119,641	140,596	204,258
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya.....	81,159	34,210	48,217	100,291
Netherlands Indies.....	8,358	5,127	8,653	21,043
Japan.....	76,615	37,191	40,794	38,231
Philippine Islands.....	12,562	13,390	13,991	15,427

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of
nonagricultural products, 1937-1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Asia and Oceania, Continued-</u>				
China	37,187	20,151	22,981	32,323
Hong Kong	3,716	1,789	1,590	840
Iran	4,353	3,171	3,828	6,437
Kwantung	369	348	89	478
British India	b/52,473	35,462	37,667	62,385
Burma (British).....	c/	189	308	598
Ceylon	684	340	413	785
Turkey in Asia and Europe.....	1,810	1,371	1,676	4,070
Australia	9,736	3,538	5,338	10,644
French Indochina	64	118	159	1,507
New Zealand	2,237	1,140	1,002	1,626
Thailand (Siam)	421	222	292	784
<u>Africa-</u>				
Gold Coast	3,131	1,651	3,209	4,604
Nigeria	346	318	145	376
Other British West Africa	189	271	220	344
Union of South Africa	6,499	14,264	23,778	36,505
Other British South Africa	4,376	3,083	3,741	7,455
British East Africa	420	318	436	615
Egypt	1,795	854	999	1,184
Algeria.....	1,790	911	943	725
Tunisia	189	218	67	36
Madagascar	239	129	222	482
Other French Africa	374	449	558	548
Belgian Congo	389	285	351	17,804
Morocco	405	266	292	152
Mozambique	128	22	23	29
Other Portuguese Africa	1	10	26	12
Other countries	3,984	5,747	8,356	16,088
Total	1,430,528	994,104	1,158,306	1,255,368

a/ See general note, page 929 .

b/ Includes Burma.

c/ Not separately classified.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of complementary agricultural products, 1937-1940

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe-</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom.....	6,996	2,639	2,031	2,343
Greece.....	122	104	61	18
Yugoslavia.....	419	354	598	154
Ireland.....	297	108	435	867
Portugal.....	1,009	170	483	704
Spain.....	417	91	134	619
U.S.S.R.	402	417	490	469
Italy.....	2,702	3,503	3,421	4,154
France.....	4,940	2,827	3,242	1,592
Belgium.....	101	45	142	47
Netherlands.....	1,371	920	1,027	739
Norway.....	29	78	97	94
Czechoslovakia <u>a/</u>	522	126	101	1
Germany and Austria <u>a/</u>	274	153	90	10
Other Europe.....	1,148	344	866	717
Total Europe.....	20,749	11,379	13,218	12,528
Canada.....	529	528	490	467
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies).....	158	175	233	222
<u>Latin American Republics & Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba.....	5,221	2,302	3,292	3,352
Brazil.....	87,694	77,472	77,378	65,263
Argentina.....	10,433	4,024	7,727	14,422
Colombia.....	50,300	46,275	46,626	44,885
Mexico.....	19,136	16,660	16,677	14,009
Guatemala.....	9,041	8,761	9,356	10,314
Honduras.....	5,273	5,201	6,638	9,033
El Salvador.....	8,459	5,562	6,830	6,923
Venezuela.....	5,055	2,767	3,302	5,275
Ecuador.....	3,157	2,026	2,954	3,574
Other L. A. Republics & C. Z.	17,386	14,343	15,193	17,402
Total L. A. Republics & C. Z. ...	221,153	187,393	196,273	194,457
British Malaya.....	152,969	77,714	100,594	167,854
Netherlands Indies.....	84,864	50,934	69,965	134,469
Japan.....	105,949	88,252	113,968	112,355
Philippine Islands.....	7,911	3,333	4,393	5,608
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung.....	14,586	4,355	14,069	20,010
British India.....	b/20,400	7,767	12,827	12,791
Ceylon.....	19,965	15,928	20,631	29,563
Australia.....	155	21	26	38
French Indochina.....	6,374	7,048	9,426	10,900
New Zealand.....	4,847	512	1,605	213
British West Africa.....	25,377	5,642	11,588	17,216
Other countries.....	24,552	17,394	22,394	23,797
Total	711,040	478,875	591,700	742,488

a/ See general note, page 929. b/ Includes Burma.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of supplementary
agricultural products, 1937-1940

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Europe-</u>				
United Kingdom	16,249	6,296	7,684	6,023
Gibraltar	a/	a/	0	0
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	38	14	12	4
Greece	11,273	13,488	14,304	14,918
Yugoslavia	1,797	1,314	2,433	794
Ireland	725	501	549	832
Iceland	66	5	9	46
Switzerland	2,540	2,762	3,574	1,925
Portugal	1,067	926	1,583	2,253
Azores and Madeira Islands	25	18	27	34
Spain	9,515	7,312	7,487	9,269
U.S.S.R.	2,746	1,304	2,385	2,452
Estonia	159	175	167	19
Latvia	496	219	302	2
Lithuania <u>b/</u>	486	528	372	54
Finland	506	583	401	74
Sweden	493	621	518	100
Bulgaria	565	1,142	1,743	1,409
Rumania	878	682	746	129
Italy	23,248	20,232	18,288	10,645
Albania	84	91	120	114
Hungary <u>b/</u>	4,018	2,909	3,031	1,243
France	14,230	11,278	10,216	5,699
Belgium	11,026	3,801	3,783	1,835
Netherlands	21,274	10,995	7,966	1,800
Norway	348	310	426	85
Denmark	4,765	2,293	1,998	418
Poland and Danzig <u>b/</u>	15,043	11,745	9,073	88
Czechoslovakia <u>b/</u>	4,770	3,381	770	5
Germany and Austria <u>b/</u>	11,713	3,641	3,224	1,149
Total Europe	160,143	108,566	103,191	63,418
Canada	c/77,247	c/21,900	c/46,442	c/45,669
Newfoundland and Labrador	449	178	338	429
Greenland	0	0	0	a/

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of supplementary agricultural products, 1937-1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
<u>Latin American Republics and Canal Zone-</u>				
Cuba	130,866	95,601	91,092	94,537
Brazil	29,098	17,949	25,037	30,355
Argentina	117,192	32,356	43,097	57,146
Colombia	250	135	183	269
Mexico	9,566	8,580	9,861	10,836
Uruguay	12,467	5,227	8,352	16,721
Guatemala	34	19	12	48
Honduras	158	109	82	87
El Salvador	2	7	1	60
Venezuela	419	219	315	344
Dominican Republic	3,375	2,534	2,409	2,285
Panama, Republic & Canal Zone	172	96	70	131
Peru	3,268	2,144	2,707	3,471
Ecuador	53	4	34	102
Costa Rica	4	2	4	6
Haiti	357	570	131	183
Chile	3,334	1,289	1,191	2,715
Nicaragua	199	199	143	68
Paraguay	196	451	613	621
Bolivia	60	65	49	65
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	311,070	167,556	185,388	220,050
<u>Other Latin America-</u>				
British West Indies	1,519	1,181	1,189	902
British Honduras	73	56	54	50
Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies)	68	11	18	9
French West Indies	6	2	3	9
Surinam	a/	1	1	2
British Guiana	64	7	102	11
French Guiana	55	2	0	5
Falkland Islands	0	11	9	0
Total Latin America	312,855	168,827	186,764	221,038
<u>Asia and Oceania-</u>				
British Malaya	8,692	221	248	302
Netherlands Indies	22,093	12,759	14,537	14,133
Japan	12,522	6,190	6,333	6,345
Philippine Islands	105,584	77,438	73,525	68,594

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN: Value of supplementary agricultural products, 1937-1940-Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31			
	1937	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Asia and Oceania, Continued-				
China	48,332	22,883	23,503	35,385
Hong Kong	4,352	1,451	1,746	1,870
Kwantung	2,898	945	1,621	952
British India	d/21,611	14,740	15,835	25,933
Burma (British)	e/	21	6	239
Ceylon	25	18	21	23
Turkey in Asia and Europe	10,168	12,220	12,415	12,335
Australia	29,170	5,209	10,389	13,604
French Indochina	52	10	10	24
New Zealand	13,997	5,737	8,946	6,245
Iran	621	408	587	1,605
Thailand (Siam)	59	16	52	123
Africa-				
Gold Coast	40	21	0	146
Nigeria	5,037	1,521	2,303	2,051
Other British West Africa	93	31	17	19
Union of South Africa	7,509	1,562	3,762	9,452
Other British South Africa	0	20	62	95
British East Africa	443	384	690	1,895
Egypt	9,800	3,900	5,084	4,619
Algeria	1,862	1,450	947	317
Tunisia	712	1,671	641	337
Madagascar	20	1	5	3
Other French Africa	1,147	595	179	105
Belgian Congo	2,167	790	704	178
Morocco	1,566	835	848	525
Mozambique	0	3	0	10
Other Portuguese Africa	111	139	176	193
Other countries	6,907	3,985	4,165	4,102
Total	868,284	476,645	526,093	542,813

a/ Less than 500.

b/ See general note, page 929.

c/ Includes wheat for milling in bond and export, valued at \$9,834,000 in 1937, \$2,503,000 in 1938, \$5,938,000 in 1939, and \$5,869,000 in 1940.

d/ Includes Burma.

e/ Not separately classified.

The 40-million-dollar decline in farm imports from Europe was concentrated mainly in the products coming from Poland and Danzig, the Netherlands, France, and Italy, although all of the other European countries also participated in the decline, with the exception of the Soviet Union and the countries referred to above as lying along the edges of Europe. British African and likewise Australian sources were also among those that were drawn upon more heavily in 1940 for agricultural imports.

Further examination of the figures for 1940 (see tables on pages 924 to 927, inclusive) shows that the increase in imports from the Orient also accounted for the increase in imports of complementary products and that the very slight rise in supplementary imports, of those similar in type to products also grown in the United States, reflected the growing inaccessibility of European supplies, counteracted by the greater demand for Latin American and for some oriental products.

Virtually all of the agricultural imports from British Malaya, Ceylon, and French Indochina, and the large increases in such imports in 1940, were in the class of complementary products. Rubber accounted for almost all of these imports from British Malaya and from French Indochina, as well as for the bulk of Ceylonese imports, although an increase in tea imports from Ceylon also occurred. Most of the agricultural imports coming from the Netherlands Indies and from Japan were also in the complementary group. Rubber dominated the picture in the Netherlands Indies, as did silk in the case of Japan.

Other regions from which agricultural exports to the United States were largely in the complementary class were British West Africa, cacao-bean imports from the Gold Coast in 1940 being valued at 6 million dollars more than in 1939, and, in Latin America, the great coffee, banana, and cacao-bean exporting countries, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Of these, the value of Brazilian, Mexican, and Colombian exports alone fell off in 1940, almost 90 percent of their total joint decline (16.5 million dollars) being attributed to the reduced value of coffee imports, which were subject to extremely low prices in 1940. Wool imported free in bond from Argentina, and imports of bananas from Honduras, and of coffee from Venezuela, increased the total value of complementary imports from these three countries in 1940 to a very considerable extent.

For the net increase of 3 percent in supplementary imports in 1940 two Latin American and two Asiatic sources are mainly responsible - Argentina and Uruguay with a combined increase of 22.5 million dollars over 1939, China with a net increase of almost 12 million, and British India with a net increase of over 10 million dollars. Also important was a 6-million-dollar rise in supplementary imports from the Union of South Africa and a 5-million-dollar rise from both Brazil and Cuba.

Wool, of course, chiefly accounted for the increase in exports of farm products from Argentina and Uruguay to the United States, with hides and skins second, although far less important than wool. These two completely overshadowed even important declines such as occurred in flaxseed and canned-beef imports. Further increases in imports of wool and skins originated in British South Africa. From China came greatly increased imports of tung oil, which, together with considerably larger silk imports, accounted for all of the total 12-million-dollar increase. Imports from India that were greatly increased were jute, skins, cotton, and castor beans, while imports of castor beans, carnauba wax, and cotton linters from Brazil all rose to high levels in 1940 as compared with 1939.

General Note

In the accompanying analysis and tables, the term "foreign trade" refers to trade between the United States (including the non-contiguous territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, the Virgin Islands) and foreign countries. The Philippine Islands, and, prior to January 1, 1935, the Virgin Islands, are included with foreign countries. Foreign trade does not include trade between Continental United States and the non-contiguous territories. The classification of the Virgin Islands has been subject to three successive changes: (1) prior to January 1, 1935, it was included among foreign countries; (2) from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, it was included among the noncontiguous territories of the United States; (3) since January 1, 1940, it has been omitted altogether from the foreign-trade statistics of the United States. The volume of the foreign trade of the Islands, as can be seen in the table on the following page, has been only a minute portion of the total trade of the United States, and its elimination from total foreign-trade statistics will have no noticeable effect upon them.

In the classification of foreign trade into agricultural and nonagricultural groups, forest products and distilled liquors are considered nonagricultural. In the classification of agricultural imports into supplementary and complementary groups, supplementary consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

In the classification of foreign trade by country of origin and destination, trade with Austria beginning May 6, 1938, and that with the Sudeten area, as far as ascertainable, beginning November 10, 1938, is included with Germany, while trade with other Czechoslovak Provinces

occupied by Germany, Hungary, and Poland has been included with those countries since March 18 or 19, 1939. Trade with Lithuanian territory of Memel has been included with Germany since March 25, 1939.

UNITED STATES: Value of foreign trade through the customs district
of Virgin Islands, 1935-1939 a/

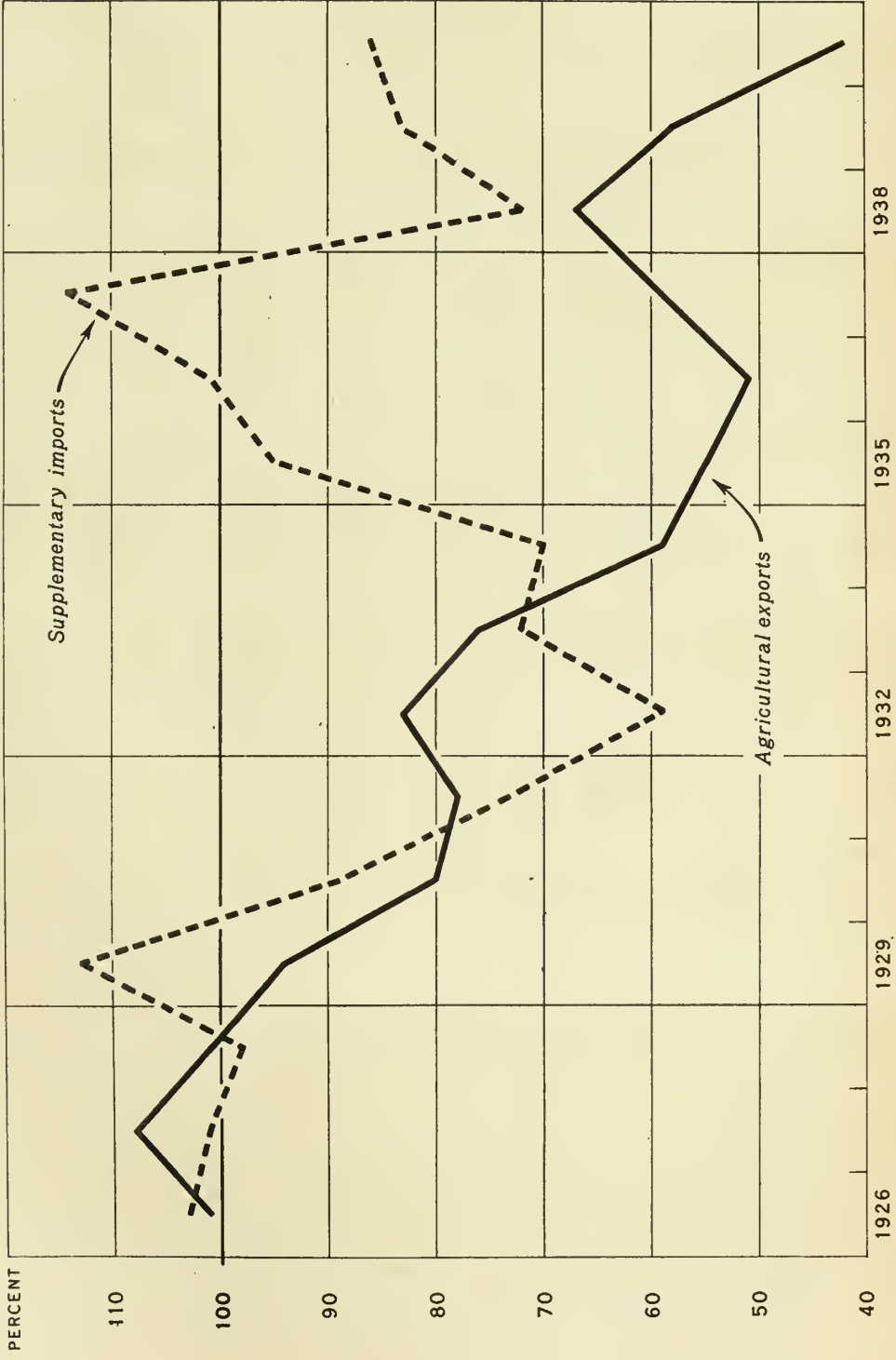
Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS:	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Animals, live	7:	4:	b/	1:	3
Meats and dairy products	1:	2:	2:	2:	2
Other animal products	1:	1:	2:	1:	3
Grains and preparations	1:	3:	9:	10:	14
Fruits and preparations	b/	4:	12:	b/	1
Other vegetable products	1:	5:	2:	6:	5
Total agricultural	11:	19:	27:	20:	28
Total nonagricultural	31:	30:	29:	54:	56
Total through Virgin Islands:	42:	49:	56:	74:	84
Total U.S. agricultural	747,030:	709,477:	797,482:	827,546:	655,086
Total U.S. nonagricultural...	1,496,051:	1,709,492:	2,501,447:	2,229,623:	2,468,257
Total U.S. domestic exports :	2,243,081:	2,418,969:	3,298,929:	3,057,169:	3,123,343
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	:	:	:	:	:
INTO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS:	:	:	:	:	:
Cattle, dutiable	8:	14:	13:	11:	9
Sheep, lambs, and goats	3:	5:	8:	4:	7
Hogs	2:	3:	3:	2:	4
Dairy products	18:	25:	25:	23:	14
Meats	9:	17:	23:	29:	28
Oils and fats, edible	23:	22:	33:	26:	20
Other animals & animal prod. :	1:	1:	2:	3:	2
Cane sugar	62:	83:	94:	62:	78
Wines, fruit juices, and	:	:	:	:	:
other beverages	34:	42:	48:	52:	42
Grains and preparations	39:	57:	39:	28:	29
Fruits, vegetables, & prep. ..	11:	13:	20:	15:	11
Other vegetable products	12:	21:	21:	23:	15
Total agricultural	222:	303:	329:	278:	259
Total nonagricultural	615:	1,088:	843:	710:	710
Total through Virgin Islands:	837:	1,391:	1,172:	988:	969
Total U.S. agricultural	1,071,728:	1,241,810:	1,579,324:	955,520:	1,117,793
Total U.S. nonagricultural...	967,177:	1,182,167:	1,430,528:	994,104:	1,158,306
Total U.S. imports for	:	:	:	:	:
consumption	2,038,905:	2,423,977:	3,009,852:	1,949,624:	2,276,099

a/ In United States trade statistics Virgin Islands was treated as a noncontiguous territory from 1935 to 1939. Prior to 1935, it was included with foreign countries. Beginning 1940 the foreign trade of Virgin Islands is not included in United States trade.

b/ Less than 500 dollars.

QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29 = 100)



SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1940, with comparisons
(January 1924 - December 1929 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31					
	9-year				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	average				1940	1940
	1930 to 1938	1938	1939	1940 a/	from 9-year average	from 1938
<u>Exports</u>						
All agricultural commodities b/...	68	67	58	42	-26	-25
Cotton fiber, including linters.	80	55	57	46	-34	-9
All commodities except cotton...	56	78	58	39	-17	-39
Tobacco, unmanufactured	90	100	67	45	-45	-55
Fruits	107	138	116	47	-60	-91
Wheat and wheat flour	37	60	54	22	-15	-38
Grains, other than wheat and flour	40	178	54	61	+21	-117
Pork, cured	26	18	21	9	-17	-9
Lard, including neutral	47	26	35	26	-21	0
<u>Imports</u>						
All agricultural commodities c/...	95	87	97	108	+13	+21
Complementary d/	104	99	109	126	+22	+27
Supplementary d/	83	72	83	86	+3	+14
Sugar	77	75	74	74	-3	-1
Supplementary other than sugar.	85	71	86	90	+5	+19
Wool, excl. free for carpets...	45	24	71	157	+112	+133
Hides and skins	70	49	76	83	+13	+34
Dairy products	59	50	54	30	-29	-20
Oilseeds and vegetable oils...	114	111	106	101	-13	-10
Grains, grain products, & feeds:	200	45	106	113	-87	+68
Tobacco, leaf	70	70	73	78	+8	+8

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Based on 74 agricultural export classifications.

c/ Based on 122 agricultural import classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade in agricultural products, 1939 and 1940

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31			Percent
	1939	1940 Prel.	1940 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Agricultural products-				
Exports	655,086	516,588	-138,498	-21
Imports (supplementary).....	526,092	542,813	+16,721	+3
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities	3,123,343	3,934,181	+810,838	+26
Nonagricultural	2,468,257	3,417,593	+949,336	+38
Agricultural	655,086	516,588	-138,498	-21
Cotton, unmanufactured	242,965	213,665	-29,300	-12
Agricultural, other than cotton	412,121	302,923	-109,198	-26
Tobacco, unmanufactured	77,423	44,045	-33,377	-43
Fruits and preparations	82,745	36,396	-46,349	-56
Wheat and flour	61,390	32,591	-28,799	-47
Other grains and preparations <u>a/</u>	42,639	51,386	+8,747	+21
Cured pork <u>b/</u>	12,213	4,535	-7,678	-63
Lard, including neutral	20,222	12,724	-7,498	-37
Other agricultural products	115,490	121,246	+5,756	+5
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities	2,276,099	2,540,669	+264,570	+12
Nonagricultural	1,158,306	1,255,368	+97,062	+8
Complementary agricultural	591,701	742,488	+150,787	+25
Supplementary agricultural.....	526,092	542,813	+16,721	+3
Sugar	124,649	113,253	-11,396	-9
Supplementary other than sugar	401,443	429,560	+28,117	+7
Wool, excluding free for carpets	23,945	53,511	+29,566	+123
Hides and skins	46,631	49,532	+2,901	+6
Dairy products	14,143	9,087	-5,061	-36
Oilseeds & vegetable oils, expressed	84,159	89,217	+5,058	+6
Grains, grain products and feeds.....	23,923	27,630	+3,707	+15
Tobacco, leaf	34,595	35,196	+601	+2
Other supplementary	174,047	165,392	-8,655	-5

a/ Includes cornstarch and corn flour.b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	3	4	381	416
Hogs (swine)	No.	1	1	15	24
Horses	No.	1	6	285	1,090
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	3	3	495	415
Other animals, live		b/	b/	500	379
Total animals, live				1,676	2,324
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	2,308	2,942	660	930
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	977	1,614	205	353
Other cheese	Lb.	503	642	109	149
Total cheese	Lb.	1,480	2,256	314	502
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	48	302	43	163
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	2,269	27,384	253	3,142
Evaporated, unsweetened	Lb.	27,497	118,748	1,825	7,698
Dried-					
Skimmed	Lb.	2,097	8,710	136	588
Whole	Lb.	6,260	7,532	2,285	2,749
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	4,624	3,283	1,620	1,148
Total dairy products				7,136	16,920
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,697	4,571	695	1,065
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc...	Lb.	c/	189	c/	68
Honey	Lb.	2,561	3,363	179	214
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)		b/	b/	4,224	3,656
Meats and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	6,214	7,860	1,049	1,291
Pickled or cured	Lb.	7,360	8,049	668	709
Canned beef	Lb.	1,589	745	534	199
Total beef and veal	Lb.	15,163	16,654	2,251	2,199
Horse meat	Lb.	1,845	690	189	80
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	486	615	77	99
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	31,246	39,810	3,655	3,983
Bacon	Lb.	10,590	9,174	1,146	1,038
Hams and shoulders, cured..	Lb.	57,879	17,330	10,272	2,824
Sides, Cumberland & Wilt...	Lb.	5,770	5,030	795	673
Other, pickled or salted...	Lb.	14,972	15,779	1,283	1,388
Canned pork	Lb.	9,086	6,711	3,033	1,865
Total pork	Lb.	129,543	93,834	20,184	11,771

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meats, continued-					
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	2,583	1,680	514	409
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	1,844	1,257	523	337
Not canned	Lb.	1,243	1,935	266	401
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	16,922	9,478	2,019	915
Sausage ingredients, salted or cured	Lb.	2,550	1,984	181	131
Other canned meats, including canned poultry	Lb.	2,100	1,922	388	370
Other meats	Lb.	1,482	782	176	97
Total meats	Lb.	175,761	130,831	26,768	16,809
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	Lb.	49	31	89	61
Sausage casings	Lb.	16,689	10,425	4,964	4,937
Oils, fats, and greases, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	277,272	201,314	20,222	12,724
Oleo oil	Lb.	5,466	1,334	476	111
Oleo stock	Lb.	4,894	1,637	469	123
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	3,079	6,979	296	620
Tallow	Lb.	2,318	2,132	154	103
Other animal oils, fats and greases	Lb.	18,592	5,637	1,418	471
Total animal oils, fats and greases	Lb.	311,621	219,033	23,035	14,152
Wool, mohair, and Angora rabbit hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	179	456	99	185
Other miscellaneous animal products		b/	b/	3,509	3,467
Total animals and animal products				72,374	63,858
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Chocolate, including sweetened..	Lb.	1,324	1,967	260	325
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	4,352	4,426	400	381
Coffee, green and roasted	Lb.	13,355	10,898	2,047	1,278
Coffee extracts and substitutes (including chicory)	Lb.	1,229	940	720	443
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	4,809	3,836	239,222	209,232
Linters ... (500 lb.)	"	316	262	3,743	4,433

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fresh-					
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	532	51	1,679	187
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	1,077	72	1,455	111
Apples in boxes	Box	5,555	1,098	7,453	1,756
Apricots	Lb.	3,869	2,595	96	70
Berries	Lb.	9,254	6,722	732	620
Cherries	Lb.	1,691	868	160	105
Grapes	Lb.	59,116	61,069	2,184	1,938
Grapefruit	Box	1,179	770	1,749	1,167
Lemons	Box	792	487	2,186	1,479
Oranges	Box	6,297	4,014	11,265	8,401
Melons-					
Watermelons	Lb.	15,046	15,107	126	118
Other melons	Lb.	10,613	7,977	245	198
Peaches	Lb.	9,520	7,980	266	220
Pears	Lb.	97,193	26,648	3,284	960
Pineapples	Box	29	25	60	58
Prunes and plums	Lb.	13,938	10,073	522	399
Other fresh fruits		b/	b/	136	110
Total fresh fruits				33,603	17,897
Dried and evaporated-					
Apples	Lb.	25,499	5,441	1,894	411
Apple waste (except pomace) ..	Lb.	1,320	176	43	11
Apricots	Lb.	32,650	5,513	3,697	593
Peaches	Lb.	5,937	2,723	465	199
Pears	Lb.	6,301	1,843	431	129
Prunes	Lb.	157,702	61,565	7,067	2,950
Raisins	Lb.	144,895	44,163	7,010	1,965
Fruits for salad	Lb.	17,903	4,962	1,033	291
Other dried and evaporated ..	Lb.	3,839	3,638	260	309
Total dried and evaporated fruits	Lb.	396,046	130,024	21,900	6,858
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	17,128	2,416	742	113
Apricots	Lb.	38,187	5,887	2,523	430
Berries-					
Loganberries	Lb.	3,968	362	308	28
Other canned berries	Lb.	1,201	436	112	55

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Canned, Continued-					
Cherries	Lb.	3,672	963	332	106
Grapefruit	"	48,777	39,805	2,660	2,569
Peaches	"	91,709	29,227	5,647	1,936
Pears	"	77,795	15,463	5,488	1,272
Pineapples	"	23,350	6,669	1,792	547
Prunes	"	3,081	5,771	197	343
Fruits for salad	"	47,970	15,986	4,869	1,685
Other canned fruits	"	4,534	2,589	391	225
Total canned fruits	"	361,372	125,574	25,061	9,309
Juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,180	2,300	699	759
Orange	"	461	432	333	267
Pineapple	"	765	879	417	415
Other fruit juices	"	407	792	374	544
Preserved fruits, jellies, and jams	Lb.	1,191	1,375	181	199
Other fruit preparations	Lb.	1,401	1,333	177	148
Total fruits and fruit preparations				82,745	36,396
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain ... (48 lb.) ..	Bu.	5,410	1,403	3,345	840
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.) ..	"	346	394	229	412
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.) ..	Bu.	32,117	38,317	19,803	25,657
Corn meal (196 lb.) ..	Bbl.	136	90	467	334
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	32,660	38,679	20,270	25,991
Malt	Bu.	375	1,316	450	1,536
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain ... (32 lb.) ...	Bu.	226	186	108	131
Oatmeal	Lb.	20,017	17,420	1,647	1,240
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	1,338	1,154	1,755	1,371
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	16,081	10,571	272	180
Milled, including brown ...	Lb.	291,705	329,725	8,883	9,609
Screenings, broken, flour and meal	Lb.	1,479	47	33	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	86	890	71	834

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con:					
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)..	Bu.	63,214	14,379	36,815	11,206
Wheat flour- (Bbl.of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	5,693	4,047	16,950	13,806
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	2,054	1,728	7,625	7,579
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	7,747	5,775	24,575	21,385
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	99,623	41,522	61,390	32,591
Other grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	6,150	4,838	1,074	969
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	2,794	5,230	316	500
Wheat cereal foods-					
Ready to eat	Lb.	626	986	87	127
To be cooked	Lb.	1,048	881	103	89
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	14,872	12,549	254	252
Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles	Lb.	4,423	3,590	307	256
Wheat semolina	Lb.	3,979	2,776	101	79
Other cereal foods	Lb.	1,414	2,013	238	366
Other grains & preparations		b/	b/	370	361
Total grains and grain products				99,548	76,364
Feeds and fodders:					
Hay	Ton	3	4	60	86
Kafir and milo (56 lb.)	Bu.	2	1	2	1
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds (2,240 lb.)	Ton	11	8	419	355
Other prep. & mixed "	Ton	3	3	218	260
Other feeds, bran, etc."	Ton	17	12	424	396
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Babassu cake & meal(2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	c/	32	10
Cottonseed cake ... "	Ton	1	c/	26	1
Cottonseed meal .. "	Ton	6	1	193	38
Linseed cake	Ton	225	84	6,807	3,040
Linseed meal	Ton	11	4	399	143
Soybean oil-cake meal "	Ton	46	39	1,270	1,138
Other oil cake "	Ton	6	1	149	24
Other oil-cake meal "	Ton	6	8	145	182
Total oil cake and meal "	Ton	302	137	9,021	4,576
Total feeds & fodders d/				10,144	5,674
Hops	Lb.	4,682	9,649	1,596	3,331

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Nuts:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Apricot and peach kernels	Lb.	6,596	680	546	74
Peanuts	Lb.	750	703	73	78
Pecans	Lb.	2,488	1,012	432	261
Walnuts	Lb.	8,146	4,607	921	46
Other nuts	Lb.	1,527	1,035	322	223
Total nuts	Lb.	19,507	8,037	2,294	1,097
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	627,741	146,465	10,603	3,000
Other oilseeds	Lb.	9,734	5,222	303	190
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	13,586	18,730	1,923	2,405
Coconut oil-					
Edible	Lb.	10,128	15,161	672	744
Inedible	Lb.	15,263	24,372	586	842
Cooking fats other than lard (of animal or veg. origin)	Lb.	3,237	3,806	344	334
Corn oil	Lb.	180	205	19	20
Cottonseed oil-					
Crude	Lb.	3,880	1,589	245	122
Refined	Lb.	9,081	12,589	747	939
Linseed oil	Lb.	2,566	4,770	253	458
Peanut oil	Lb.	325	2,853	33	273
Soybean oil	Lb.	12,111	15,954	850	1,204
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	11,472	9,117	452	356
Other expressed oils & fats	Lb.	13,841	16,743	901	1,107
Total expressed oils and fats	Lb.	95,670	125,889	7,025	8,804
Essential or distilled oils ..		e/	e/	4,036	5,055
Seeds (except oilseeds):					
Alfalfa	Lb.	449	485	84	61
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	e/	665	e/	120
Red top	Lb.	e/	446	e/	46
Red clover	Lb.	224	727	43	112
Other clover	Lb.	489	1,276	89	215
Timothy	Lb.	10,406	9,584	496	510
Other field and grass seeds ..	Lb.	6,150	9,451	757	967
Vegetable and flower seeds ...	Lb.	2,552	3,523	922	1,439
Total seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	20,270	26,157	2,391	3,470
Spices	Lb.	1,430	1,779	244	336
Starch:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	190,579	257,225	4,481	7,613
Other starch	Lb.	1,912	2,587	91	120

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Sugar and related products:					
Sugar, refined (2,000 lb.)....	Ton	125	168	6,984	10,281
Molasses.....	Gal.	19,885	7,390	544	383
Glucose, dry (corn sugar)....	Lb.	14,508	18,032	617	851
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup)..	Lb.	49,481	93,901	1,354	2,749
Sirup, including maple.....	Gal.	2,378	1,179	964	394
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf-					
Black fat, water baler, and dark African.....	Lb.	7,212	5,175	1,420	1,062
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	245,977	167,151	63,136	35,114
Burley.....	Lb.	11,693	7,450	2,486	1,677
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	1,497	530	463	301
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn. ...	Lb.	41,710	29,244	5,250	3,835
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	8,272	3,335	1,858	765
Green River.....	Lb.	2,263	364	575	49
Maryland and Ohio export....	Lb.	6,332	2,292	1,413	676
One sucker leaf.....	Lb.	2,094	1,500	151	139
Perique.....	Lb.	166	32	74	14
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	327,216	217,093	76,226	43,632
Stems, trimmings, and scrap...	Lb.	31,273	19,098	596	413
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables-					
Fresh-					
Beans, including snap beans	Lb.	5,783	6,046	298	295
Onions.....	Lb.	51,858	48,385	723	896
Peas, green.....	Lb.	3,283	2,347	135	115
Peppers.....	Lb.	595	546	42	32
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	161,196	155,592	2,252	1,959
Tomatoes.....	Lb.	24,405	26,246	858	830
Other fresh vegetables....		b/	b/	3,465	3,834
Dried-					
Beans.....	Lb.	49,782	73,985	1,988	2,901
Peas.....	Lb.	18,637	30,068	839	1,608
Canned-					
Asparagus.....	Lb.	11,820	4,647	1,609	723
Baked beans, & pork & beans	Lb.	10,245	31,035	425	1,278
Corn.....	Lb.	2,855	1,854	199	126
Peas.....	Lb.	5,302	4,109	368	320
Soups.....	Lb.	10,296	7,070	764	533
Tomatoes.....	Lb.	2,836	11,264	148	525

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/ 1939 and 1940 continued			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Vegetables and preparations, Con:					
Vegetables, continued-					
Tomato juice, canned.....	Lb.	3,337	2,154	194	137
Tomato paste, canned.....	Lb.	3,848	9,810	248	600
Other canned veg. & juices..	Lb.	6,015	6,762	510	561
Total canned vegetables...	Lb.	56,554	78,705	4,465	4,803
Ketchup and other tomato sauces	Lb.	4,523	4,710	388	379
Mayonnaise and salad dressings	Lb.	851	882	155	153
Pickles.....	Lb.	2,117	3,247	201	251
Vinegar.....	Gal.	287	144	75	56
Yeast.....	Lb.	4,318	4,697	608	631
Other sauces and relishes.....	Lb.	2,558	2,737	381	416
Other vegetable preparations..		b/	b/	370	610
Total vegetables and preparations.....				17,243	19,769
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Fruit sirups and flavors for beverages.....	Gal.	612	641	1,016	1,223
Malt extract and malt sirup	Lb.	2,296	1,801	164	148
Malt liquors.....	Gal.	709	1,191	446	751
Wines.....	Gal.	87	398	60	185
Other beverages, except fruit juices.....	Gal.	90	107	70	73
Broomcorn... (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	2	2	224	226
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, crude	Lb.	5,196	5,461	1,564	2,268
Flavoring extracts.....	Gal.	91	79	657	752
Nursery and greenhouse stock..		b/	b/	403	451
Pectin.....	Lb.	482	353	297	217
Other misc. vegetable products		b/	b/	790	422
Total vegetable products....				582,712	452,730
Total animal products.....				72,374	63,858
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.....				655,086	516,588
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES..				3,123,343	3,334,181

a/ Corrected to March 31, 1941. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Less than 500.
d/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats. e/ Not separately classified.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	115	105	1,600	1,499
200 to 700 pounds, each	No.	402	346	5,037	4,738
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes...	No.	9	10	561	651
Other cattle	No.	228	169	13,009	9,701
Total cattle, dutiable..	No.	754	630	20,207	16,589
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	10	14	941	1,388
Hogs (except for breeding)....	Lb.	86	55	5	3
Horses	No.	7	6	1,188	1,710
Poultry-					
Turkeys	Lb.	118	39	20	6
Other poultry		b/	b/	109	204
Sheep, lambs, and goats (except for breeding).....	No.	8	c/	47	6
Other animals, live		b/	b/	205	156
Total animals, live				22,722	20,062
Dairy products:					
Butter-					
Dutiable	Lb.	999	1,251	244	273
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	108	134	25	27
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	15,832	24,523	886	1,244
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	14,141	5,794	3,540	1,624
Cheddar	Lb.	6,352	635	905	107
Other cheese	Lb.	38,578	26,194	8,398	5,785
Total cheese	Lb.	59,071	32,623	12,843	7,516
Milk and cream-					
Milk, whole	Gal.	c/	c/	c/	c/
Milk, skimmed or buttermilk	Gal.	22	19	4	4
Cream	Gal.	1	1	2	1
Condensed and evaporated-					
In air-tight containers-					
Sweetened	Lb.	222	3	13	c/
Unsweetened	Lb.	1	1	c/	c/
All other condensed and evaporated	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total condensed and evaporated	Lb.	223	4	13	c/

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:					
Dairy products, Continued:					
Milk and cream, Continued-					
Dried, malted, etc.-					
Whole	Lb.	3	5	1	2
Skimmed	Lb.	865	8	24	1
Buttermilk	Lb.	1,587	251	97	9
Cream	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Malted milk, etc.	Lb.	10	13	4	5
Total dried, malted, etc	Lb.	2,465	277	126	17
Total dairy products ..				14,143	9,082
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	329	227	57	43
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	52	41	23	14
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	683	2,458	146	411
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	500	332	154	80
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	c/	c/	c/	c/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	25	c/	3	c/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total eggs and egg products.				383	548
Hides and skins, agricultural d/	Lb.	321,014	359,946	46,631	49,532
Honey	Lb.	271	478	25	22
Meats and meat products:					
Beef, fresh-					
Dutiable	Lb.	1,174	11,115	125	847
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	1,179	1,444	97	122
Veal, fresh-					
Dutiable	Lb.	93	101	6	6
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	83	33	7	2
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	2,165	1,414	154	109
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	85,870	61,345	8,573	6,911
Mutton and lamb-					
Mutton	Lb.	105	48	4	2
Lamb-					
Dutiable	Lb.	14	21	2	2
Free, supplies of vessels.	Lb.	5	1	c/	c/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	2,274	3,263	423	499
Hams, shoulders and bacon ..	Lb.	36,324	1,758	9,570	478
Pickled, salted and other					
pork	Lb.	2,369	676	682	225

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Poultry-					
Dead, dressed or undressed-					
Turkeys-					
Dutiable	Lb.	39	2	7	c/
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	31	73	5	12
Other poultry-					
Dutiable	Lb.	123	305	27	64
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	3	3	1	1
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	734	327	318	167
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,578	2,741	270	403
Canned or preserved	Lb.	175	68	49	21
Total meats	Lb.	134,338	84,733	20,320	9,871
Meat extracts	Lb.	1,213	582	469	237
Sausage casings	Lb.	16,456	18,181	6,992	7,931
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard	Lb.	1	c/	c/	c/
Lard compounds	Lb.	1,245	505	64	28
Oleo oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Oleo stearin	Lb.	c/	c/	c/	c/
Oleomargarine, etc.	Lb.	2,609	1,764	197	120
Stearic acid	Lb.	1,278	561	107	54
Tallow	Lb.	1,496	1,369	44	43
Wool grease	Lb.	4,178	2,877	194	183
Other greases and oils	Lb.	46	96	3	5
Total oils and fats, animal	Lb.	10,853	7,172	609	433
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding					
free in bond for carpets	Lb.	102,565	225,953	23,945	53,511
Miscellaneous animal products ..		b/	b/	20,358	22,505
Total animals and animal				156,596	173,734
products					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters, unmfed.-					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	148	166	7,522	9,042
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	68	110	770	1,589
Flax, unmfed.....(2,240 lb.)..	Ton	6	4	2,687	2,175
Hemp, unmfed.....(2,240 lb.)..	Ton	1	c/	213	115
Jute and jute butts, unmfed.(")	Ton	36	48	3,617	6,103

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued**

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Apples (50 lb.).....	Bu.	46	603	72	715
Avocados.....	Lb.	7,945	11,928	147	219
Berries.....	Lb.	2,837	3,440	154	244
Cherries-					
Natural.....	Lb.	1,482	735	96	38
Sulphured or in brine.....	Lb.	93	7	8	1
Dried, prepared, etc.....	Lb.	35	4	5	1
Citrons or citron peel.....	Lb.	3,099	3,521	147	171
Currants.....	Lb.	3,460	1,515	175	87
Dates.....	Lb.	43,695	44,238	1,578	1,874
Figs.....	Lb.	4,537	1,807	311	128
Grapefruit and pomelo.....	Lb.	4,530	12,833	55	188
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	377	377	522	491
Lemons.....	Lb.	0	6	0	c/
Limes.....	Lb.	3,227	4,099	72	94
Oranges, fresh.....	Lb.	2,073	1,113	47	34
Mandarin oranges, canned.....	Lb.	1,655	5,617	97	394
Olives in brine-					
Green or ripe.....	Gal.	3,238	3,902	1,856	1,794
Pitted or stuffed.....	Gal.	3,152	3,707	3,006	3,880
Olives, dried or ripe.....	Lb.	115	123	9	10
Pineapples, natural state....		b/	b/	1,261	1,038
Pineapples, prep.or preserved	Lb.	74,991	84,996	2,997	4,295
Raisins.....	Lb.	285	123	29	15
Tamarinds.....		b/	b/	5	9
Jellies, jams, etc.....	Lb.	3,546	3,172	421	376
Misc. fruits, natural or prep.		b/	b/	1,249	1,577
Total above fruits and prep.				14,319	17,673
Grains and grain products:					
Barley (48 lb.).....	Bu.	776	1,406	334	572
Barley malt.....	Lb.	101,130	48,639	2,141	1,068
Buckwheat.....	Lb.	1	124	c/	1
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn (56 lb.).....	Bu.	490	1,621	281	647
Corn meal.....	Lb.	c/	5	c/	c/
Corn, including cornmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	490	1,621	281	647
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats (32 lb.).....	Bu.	4,293	12,154	1,506	4,466
Oatmeal.....	Lb.	105	161	8	14
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	4,299	12,163	1,514	4,480

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/				
		Quantity		Value		
		1939	1940	1939	1940	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:						
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Rice-						
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	3,796	1,294	126	52	
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	7,664	5,648	218	154	
Patna.....	Lb.	4,615	5,538	145	239	
Broken rice.....	Lb.	53,516	24,494	699	358	
Rice meal, flour, polish, etc..	Lb.	1,502	410	44	22	
Rye (56 lb.).....	Bu.	c/	60	c/	42	
Wheat and wheat flour-						
Wheat grain-(Bu. of 60 lb.)						
For domestic use-						
Unfit for human consumption.....	Bu.	198	314	50	190	
Other wheat grain e/.....	Bu.	19	64	21	40	
For milling in bond & export-						
To Cuba.....	Bu.	2,597	2,457	1,627	1,867	
To other countries.....	Bu.	7,933	6,197	4,311	4,004	
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	10,747	9,032	6,009	6,101	
Wheat flour-(Bbl. of 196 lb.)						
For domestic use.....	Bbl.	22	30	58	70	
Free in bond for export.....	Bbl.	66	45	137	112	
Total wheat flour.....	Bbl.	88	75	195	182	
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.....	Bu.	11,162	9,383	6,204	6,283	
Miscellaneous grain products-						
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc..		b/	b/	286	181	
Bread, yeast leavened.....	Lb.	2,308	733	251	97	
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....	Lb.	1,077	875	103	76	
Other grain products.....		b/	b/	156	144	
Total grains and grain products.....				12,502	14,416	
Feeds and fodders:						
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)....	Ton	18	17	392	418	
Bran, shorts, etc., of wheat-						
Of direct import (2,000 lb.)	Ton	341	403	5,814	6,395	
Withdrawn bonded mills (")	Ton	118	83	2,039	1,494	
By-product feeds, ex.wheat(")	Ton	4	12	80	192	
Dog food.....	Lb.	4,802	3,217	153	102	
Grain hulls.....	Lb.	21,577	27,055	91	128	
Hay (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	48	51	381	462	
Malt sprouts, and brewers' grains (2,240 lb.).....	Ton	2	12	51	274	
Mixed feeds (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	4	6	78	125	

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Feeds and fodders, Continued:					
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra.....	Lb.	111,707	192,498	1,018	1,215
Cottonseed-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	9,502	90,437	95	609
Free in bond for export....	Lb.	494	0	5	0
Linseed.....	Lb.	9,649	2,556	140	31
Soybean.....	Lb.	25,229	28,038	341	371
Other oilcake and meal.....	Lb.	22,246	28,828	187	188
Total oilcake and meal.....	Lb.	178,827	342,357	1,786	2,414
Screenings, scalplings, etc.-					
Of flaxseed.....	Lb.	38,040	37,980	88	124
Other screenings...(2,000 lb.)	Ton	103	121	436	1,024
Straw.....(2,000 lb.)	Ton	7	12	32	62
Total feeds and fodders f/...				11,421	13,214
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin:					
Hops.....	Lb.	8,190	3,611	3,066	1,813
Hop extract and lupulin.....	Lb.	34	2	51	5
Nuts:					
Almonds-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	1,534	1,266	413	293
Not shelled.....	Lb.	3	0	1	0
Brazil or cream nuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	9,651	14,066	1,298	1,589
Not shelled.....	Lb.	22,849	26,407	1,053	699
Cashew nuts.....	Lb.	29,466	28,940	4,039	4,093
Chestnuts, including marrons...	Lb.	14,717	7,402	655	594
Coconuts, in the shell.....	No.	28,086	20,097	404	338
Coconut meat, desiccated-					
Product of the P. I.....	Lb.	89,261	92,351	4,401	4,172
Other.....	Lb.	336	225	11	10
Filberts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	2,094	2,385	392	311
Not shelled.....	Lb.	1,534	92	134	8
Peanuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	6,862	4,739	345	264
Not shelled.....	Lb.	332	145	10	6
Pecans.....	Lb.	214	136	41	25
Pignolia.....	Lb.	286	239	85	72
Pistache.....	Lb.	2,170	3,887	533	731

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Nuts, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Walnuts-					
Shelled.....	Lb.	4,423	4,298	592	519
Not shelled.....	Lb.	22	17	1	1
Other nuts	Lb.	324	459	52	103
Other nut preparations.....	Lb.	160	312	33	78
Total nuts and nut preparations.....				14,493	13,906
Oilseeds:					
Apricot and peach kernels.....	Lb.	134	166	33	34
Babassu nuts and kernels.....	Lb.	113,837	98,273	3,495	2,916
Castor beans.....	Lb.	162,611	237,789	2,882	5,665
Copra.....	Lb.	430,054	615,368	6,692	7,817
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	c/	0	c/	0
Flaxseed (56 lb.).....	Bu.	16,028	11,825	18,424	14,121
Hempseed.....	Lb.	1,290	1,160	25	31
Palm nuts and palm-nut kernels.	Lb.	8,251	29,273	124	240
Perilla seed	Lb.	6,502	c/	122	c/
Poppy seed.....	Lb.	5,815	6,066	472	621
Rapeseed.....	Lb.	7,541	5,019	198	125
Rubber seed.....	Lb.	0	c/	0	c/
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	10,055	14,598	348	411
Soybeans.....	Lb.	137	70	5	3
Sunflower seed.....	Lb.	4	415	c/	5
Other oilseeds.....	Lb.	18,492	12,621	362	249
Total oilseeds.....				33,182	32,238
Oils, expressed:					
Carnauba wax.....	Lb.	16,359	16,926	4,928	7,808
Cacao butter	Lb.	15	11	3	3
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	336,796	370,683	8,385	8,636
Corn oil.....	Lb.	13,965	426	639	16
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	29,454	12,031	1,025	429
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	49	11	4	1
Olive oil-					
Edible.....	Lb.	62,866	50,080	8,077	6,781
Inedible.....	Lb.	39,484	29,616	2,520	1,915
Palm oil.....	Lb.	288,603	226,854	6,282	4,574
Palm-kernel oil.....	Lb.	2,237	0	78	0
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	3,779	3,119	175	195

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, expressed, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	51,284	11,347	2,205	873
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	1,243	1,723	418	761
Sesame oil.....	Lb.	3,520	63	179	8
Soybean oil-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	4,126	4,849	158	183
Free in bond for export.....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Sunflower oil.....	Lb.	194	c/	9	c/
Tung oil.....	Lb.	78,718	97,049	11,724	20,274
Vegetable tallow.....	Lb.	2,564	283	109	14
Vegetable wax.....	Lb.	8,021	9,207	903	1,372
Other oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	47,068	29,298	3,156	3,136
Total oils, expressed.....				50,977	56,979
Essential and distilled oils....		b/	b/	721	666
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Forage crop seeds-					
Alfalfa.....	Lb.	3,165	2,608	509	407
Clover-					
Alsike	Lb.	322	83	41	12
Crimson.....	Lb.	4,744	761	322	49
Red.....	Lb.	451	112	35	10
Other clover.....	Lb.	8,477	1,459	637	168
Grass.....	Lb.	9,887	8,331	1,319	942
Vetch.....	Lb.	4,748	469	186	15
Garden and field seeds-					
Cabbage.....	Lb.	334	94	121	34
Canary.....	Lb.	15,884	10,403	296	167
Onion.....	Lb.	105	132	59	79
Spinach.....	Lb.	2,883	550	207	45
Sugar beet.....	Lb.	8,243	781	792	71
Turnip.....	Lb.	484	396	44	37
Other garden and field seeds	Lb.	2,022	1,401	464	336
Seeds for the Dept. of Agri. .		b/	b/	c/	1
Total seeds, except oilseeds				5,032	2,373
Spices (Paprika, celery seed, capsicum, mustard)....	Lb.	20,217	15,020	2,656	2,286
Starch:					
Potato starch.....	Lb.	10,984	1,667	246	48
Other starch.....	Lb.	1,024	350	35	16

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^a /			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar, molasses, and sirups:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Beet sugar (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	c/	0	c/	0
Cane sugar-(Ton of 2,000 lb.)					
Product of the P. I.-					
Dutiable.....	Ton	68	56	5,081	4,032
Free.....	Ton	883	897	44,536	39,496
Other cane sugar-					
From Cuba.....	Ton	1,872	1,906	72,774	68,273
From other countries.....	Ton	80	56	2,258	1,452
Total sugar.....	Ton	2,903	2,915	124,649	113,253
Dextrose, lactose, and					
levulose.....	Lb.	2	3	c/	c/
Maple sirup.....	Lb.	2,646	4,660	242	430
Maple sugar.....	Lb.	9,622	4,087	1,524	594
Molasses-					
Edible.....	Gal.	11,564	12,261	1,783	1,850
Unfit for human consumption..	Gal.	190,656	272,430	6,420	10,951
Total molasses.....	Gal.	202,220	284,691	8,203	12,801
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf-					
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Stemmed-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	8,195	9,511	5,430	6,247
Free in bond for export.	Lb.	34	5	39	5
Unstemmed-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	2,183	3,152	1,175	1,401
Free in bond for export.	Lb.	4	c/	6	c/
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed...	Lb.	49,627	51,032	24,294	24,122
Leaf for cigar wrappers-					
Dutiable.....	Lb.	2,171	2,196	3,623	3,420
Free in bond for export...	Lb.	9	1	28	1
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	62,223	65,897	34,595	35,196
Scrap tobacco-					
Product of the P. I.	Lb.	13,705	5,157	1,359	558
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	3,164	3,353	858	915
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	3,355	1,732	106	53
Total tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	82,447	76,139	36,913	36,722

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fresh and dried-					
Beans, green or in brine....	Lb.	4,070	5,240	109	139
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	6,132	6,593	209	217
Beets, other than sugar....	Lb.	1	0	c/	0
Cabbage.....	Lb.	101	154	2	4
Carrots.....	Lb.	269	33	3	1
Cauliflower.....	Lb.	39	68	1	2
Celery.....	Lb.	96	15	3	c/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	8,332	7,530	323	294
Cowpeas, blackeye, dried....	Lb.	0	2	0	c/
Other cowpeas.....	Lb.	80	66	2	1
Cucumbers.....	Lb.	2,276	3,845	45	78
Dasheens.....	Lb.	1,382	869	22	14
Eggplant.....	Lb.	4,532	6,326	88	131
Endives.....	Lb.	1,465	966	169	109
Garlic.....	Lb.	4,140	3,480	143	198
Horseradish, crude.....	Lb.	68	c/	3	c/
Lentils and lupines.....	Lb.	6,751	11,169	251	452
Lettuce.....	Lb.	c/	1	c/	c/
Mushrooms.....	Lb.	591	305	305	192
Okra.....	Lb.	2,175	1,410	76	60
Onions.....	Lb.	4,866	1,294	84	24
Peas(except cow. & chick.)-					
Green.....	Lb.	2,054	1,596	100	76
Dried	Lb.	890	1,384	36	33
Split.....	Lb.	165	0	4	0
Peppers.....	Lb.	3,394	8,805	88	247
Potatoes, white or Irish-					
Certified seed.....	Lb.	78,092	50,588	1,293	828
Other potatoes.....	Lb.	15,767	28,875	234	444
Radishes.....	Lb.	0	5	0	c/
Squash.....	Lb.	7	23	c/	c/
Tomatoes, natural state....	Lb.	48,793	84,126	1,054	1,904
Truffles.....	Lb.	17	18	26	16
Turnips and rutabagas.....	Lb.	107,689	112,206	839	891
Other fresh vegetables.....	Lb.	5,049	4,654	164	173
Canned-					
Mushrooms.....	Lb.	890	421	185	102
Peas.....	Lb.	1,159	138	122	9
Tomatoes.....	Lb.	55,400	18,054	2,222	863
Other canned.....	Lb.	213	210	11	14

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Prepared or preserved-					
Pickled vegetables.....	Lb.	6,388	2,339	330	131
Pimientos, in brine, oil, etc.	Lb.	150	84	19	10
Sauces.....	Lb.	13,777	12,947	505	599
Tomato paste and sauce.....	Lb.	7,146	3,749	567	334
Other vegetables, prep. & pres.	Lb.	8,682	7,260	674	662
Misc. vegetable preparations-					
Bean cake, miso, etc.	Lb.	999	723	51	41
Farinaceous substances-					
Arrowroot.....	Lb.	8,346	5,916	463	301
Sago.....	Lb.	22,807	7,272	292	161
Tapioca.....	Lb.	382,753	333,926	5,505	6,509
Other vegetable substances...		b/	b/	1,475	1,276
Total vegetables and prep.				18,097	17,540
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Wines.....	Gal.	3,937	3,617	9,048	8,113
Other beverages and fruit juices.....		b/	b/	1,855	1,074
Broomcorn (2,000 lb.).....	Ton	c/	c/	6	1
Ginseng, belladonna, and stramonium.....	Lb.	768	323	133	111
Nursery and greenhouse stock-					
Bulbs, roots, and corms-					
Hyacinth.....	No.	19,833	242	754	22
Lily.....	No.	24,305	26,384	631	890
Lily-of-the-valley.....	No.	5,218	5,278	108	130
Narcissus.....	No.	11,382	225	320	9
Tulip.....	No.	112,346	16,106	1,632	247
Crocus and other bulbs.....	No.	39,331	13,718	195	62
Flowers, cut.....		b/	b/	50	38
Trees, plant cuttings, etc.-					
Fruit stocks.....	No.	2	2	c/	c/
Rose stocks and plants.....	No.	3,213	781	47	12
Other trees, plants, etc...	No.	1,968	1,598	184	213
Total nursery and greenhouse stock.....				3,971	1,623
Other vegetable products.....		b/	b/	1,340	2,160
Total vegetable products.....				369,496	369,079
Total animals and animal products.....				156,596	173,734
Total supplementary agricultural products.....				526,092	542,813

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Silk, unmanufactured:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	51,600	44,857	120,852	124,997
Cocoons.....	Lb.	17	79	8	25
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond for use in carpets).....	Lb.	143,405	134,684	25,692	31,093
Total animal products.....				146,552	156,115
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	Lb.	663,779	728,950	27,613	32,141
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared...	Lb.	4,445	1,802	617	290
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	2,013,779	2,055,065	139,546	126,771
Tea.....	Lb.	97,791	98,963	21,090	22,689
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)</u>					
Crin vegetal.....	Ton	5	3	126	72
Istle or tampico.....	Ton	10	8	685	667
Kapok.....	Ton	9	8	2,336	1,570
Manila or abaca.....	Ton	46	58	4,172	5,497
New Zealand fiber.....	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen.....	Ton	119	141	8,658	11,918
Other vegetable fibers (ex- cluding flax, hemp, and jute)	Ton	8	13	543	1,310
Total vegetable fibers.....	Ton	197	231	16,520	21,034
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Bananas.....	Bunch	57,128	52,336	29,083	29,085
Plantains.....		b/	b/	82	85
Ginger root, candied or otherwise preserved.....	Lb.	4,276	2,022	239	144
<u>Oils, essential or distilled</u> (excl. lemon, orange, grapefruit, eucalyptus and peppermint)		b/	b/	5,723	5,741
<u>Rubber and similar gums:</u>					
Gutta balata.....	Lb.	1,551	1,452	265	301
Gutta percha and gutta siak....	Lb.	3,912	5,274	539	1,005
Jelutong or pontianak.....	Lb.	14,873	16,690	1,603	2,449
Rubber, crude-					
Milk of, or latex.....	Lb.	61,460	75,687	10,468	14,593
Guayule.....	Lb.	5,001	8,139	463	758
Other crude rubber.....	Lb.	1,052,679	1,749,036	167,587	303,118
Total rubber, crude.....	Lb.	1,119,140	1,832,862	178,518	318,469

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Agricultural products, quantity and value,
1939 and 1940-Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Spices (excl. paprika, celery seed, capsicum and mustard)...	Lb.	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
		118,737	65,595	11,709	10,768
Misc. vegetable products:					
Drugs (excluding belladonna, ginseng and stramonium).....	Lb.	113,280	118,018	11,556	14,921
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts.....	Lb.	15,934	12,861	190	182
Yerba maté (Paraguay tea).....	Lb.	102	83	7	6
Other misc. vegetable products		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	249	292
Total vegetable products....				445,149	586,373
Total animal products.....				146,552	156,115
Total complementary agricultural products.....				591,701	742,488
AGRICULTURAL-					
Supplementary products.....				526,092	542,813
Complementary products.....				591,701	742,488
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				1,117,793	1,285,301
TOTAL IMPORTS; ALL COMMODITIES				2,276,099	2,540,669

a/ Corrected to March 31, 1941.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Less than 500.

d/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" which are reported in pieces, only.

e/ Dutiable at 42¢ per bushel.

f/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat unfit for human consumption.

g/ See general note, page 929.